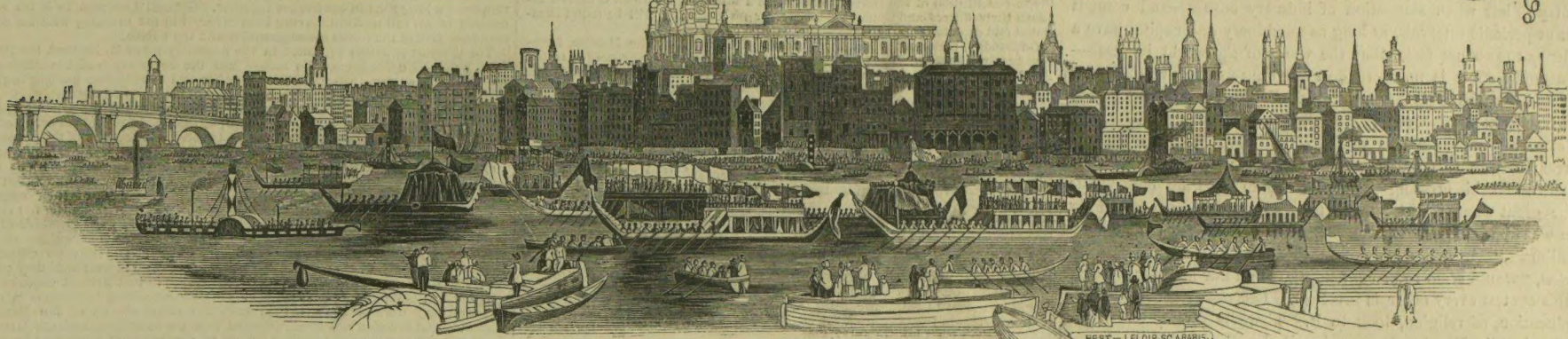


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

WHILE nearly all the old forms have been changed in the principal countries of Continental Europe, since the Session of the British Parliament was last opened, nothing has been changed in this. Our Constitution has remained intact, while all around it has been crumbling into decay. It has defied all internal shocks—if any can be said to have menaced it. The external commotions of the Continent have stopped at the opposite coasts of Albion, and have not penetrated to our shores. Again the British Legislature has resumed its sittings in its ancient locality, and again the machinery of our system is in full and harmonious operation.

The Session has opened under somewhat remarkable circumstances. The old Corn-Law expired on Wednesday. The Session of Parliament commenced on Thursday. On the former day, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and all the prominent members and friends of the late Anti-Corn-Law League, met together in Manchester, and, in the face of assembled thousands, celebrated their past victory. On Thursday the Royal Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament; and the first day of Free Trade in corn was inaugurated by the solemn opening of the great Legislative Assembly of the nation. We place the two facts together, as they serve to illustrate each other.

The Royal Speech, as a matter of course, foreshadowed, rather than actually announced, the business of the Session; but it told sufficient to enlighten us on the intended policy of the Ministry on the two great questions that are likely to monopolise the attention of Parliament—Financial Reform and the state of Ireland. The old Anti-Corn-Law Leaguers expatiated, as they could not well avoid doing, upon the merits of Free Trade: they praised their own past exertions, exalted their own victory, and indulged in sanguine anticipations of benefits yet to result from the free commercial intercourse of nations. But another subject had even larger

possession of their minds: Economical Reform was the strong under-current of their speeches; and all the glorification about the past served but to illustrate the new demand which their leaders have made. The same idea peeps through the vague phraseology of the Royal Speech. The Leaguers, in their new character, have undertaken to speak for the public. The Ministers, in the Royal Speech, have spoken both for the public and for themselves. The same sentiment pervades both. We find that the principle contended for by the irresponsible agitators out of power is conceded by the responsible Ministers in power, and that the difference between the two is one of degree only. We may, therefore, expect that the Session will not pass over without something being done. We trust that, if it do not meet the demands of those who have fixed upon an arbitrary reduction, it will be sufficient to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the great bulk of the tax-paying community. In fact, if we may rely upon the reports of those who are believed to have the confidence of the Ministers, Lord John Russell is ready to take the wind out of the sails of agitation by a large concession. We are told that a reduction of at least four millions can be accomplished, and that, after such a reduction, there will be a surplus in the National Exchequer at the end of the year. The country knows to whom it should give the principal credit for this result. If any credit at all be due to the Whig Ministry, it is simply that of having known how to yield; of having slid out of a false and untenable position with ease and dexterity; and of having conceded before concession became ungracious, and before agitation attained a height which would have emboldened it to make demands of a nature not quite so pleasant or so safe to insist upon as a solvent balance-sheet.

The next great question is that of Ireland. The events on the Continent have thrown in the background many questions that formerly appeared urgent. All questions of organic reforms have fallen into disrepute. There is an end, for a time, to the idea of new

Reform Bills—the Charter is all but defunct—the Ballot is suffering under an eclipse—the Extension of the Suffrage is shelved; but the howl of Irish misery swells upon our ears, and will be listened to. No Continental revolutions, no fall of Empires can still it, even for a moment. The spectacle of our brother's degradation and suffering forces itself upon us. It may not be agreeable; but there it is, and we must look at it. It insists not alone upon being seen and pitied, but upon being relieved and remedied. This will be the difficulty of 1849, as it has been that of all previous sessions within the memory of this generation. There will, however, be this difference, that it never before was so fearfully urgent as it is now—never so perplexing to meet—never so perilous to neglect.

These two great subjects, together with the Bill for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and that for the admission of Jews to Parliament, and all the other bantlings of Legislation abandoned last year by Ministers, and to be taken up in the present Session, will, of themselves, give our lawmakers enough to do. In addition to these, there are so many errors of a bygone legislation to be remedied; so many practical abuses to be considered; so many theoretical anomalies and grievances that clamour for an audience, and that will not be utterly silenced; and so many social reforms, both on points of minor and major interest, to be debated, that we may expect a Session of more than average interest and importance.

But, amid all this turmoil, one question, more urgent than any except the Irish difficulty, will, most likely, stand no chance of being listened to. The Education of the People—the most important of all questions to the future well-being of this country, and to the maintenance, not alone of our constitution, the envy and the mode of nations, but perhaps to our very existence forty or fifty years hence as an independent State—must, we fear, stand over till quieter times. Now and then, the veil which shrouds from our comfortable eyes the horrible degradation of the multitudinous



THE PRESIDENT LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

swarms of young children that are growing up in vice and ignorance, to take the place of the present generation of men and women, is lifted up, and society is appalled at the spectacle. Nothing, however, is done, in spite of repeated warning. The great evil of ten or a dozen years hence has fewer terrors for us than the smaller evil of to-day. So we go on callously in the old course. When we feel no present evil, we are not very much alarmed at the future. When trade and manufactures flourish, we hear but little of the consequent pressure upon the realised property of the country; but when stagnation of industry ensues—and come it must at periodic intervals, as long as machinery and capital have a tendency to produce faster than the wants of the world increase—a spasmodic effort is made to do something for the overabundant poor and for the frightful multitudes of young children that are growing up in sin and misery.

Yet nothing effectual is done. Population presses upon resources; and, in this old, experienced, and wise country, we are content to let this pressing population be an ignorant one. This is the great danger. It may be far ahead, or it may be nearer than we suppose. But it is a danger which requires immediate handling. "The evil principle and the good," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "would seem to be contending within our land for victory. In this contest every other is involved. Let the friends of order, of education, of religion, look to it. There is plainly not a moment to lose." We do not agree in all the philosophy of our trimetrial contemporary, but we re-echo his warning. There is, indeed, not a moment to lose, if, in the inevitable struggle for subsistence, which will, sooner or later, take place in this densely peopled country, the next generation is not better instructed than the present. The Irish question is a great one, but the question of English pauperism and ignorance is far greater in its probable influence upon the fortunes of humanity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The comparative tranquillity which has prevailed for some time past amongst our restless neighbours has been disturbed this week with something like a compensating force making up for the past calm.

The causes of commotion have been numerous. We will present them *seriatim* in the order of their occurrence.

M. Léon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, having introduced a bill for the suppression of clubs, demanded to have it considered *d'urgence*; in other words, to have the standing orders of the House suspended, in order that the measure might be at once passed. The bill, which was of a highly penal character, was as follows:—

"Art. 1. Clubs are interdicted. Every meeting, held periodically or at irregular intervals, for the discussion of public affairs, shall be considered as a club.

"Art. 2. The presidents, chiefs, secretaries, &c., of such meetings shall be sentenced to a fine of from 100f. to 500f.; to deprivation of civil rights during a year at least and three years at most, independently of the other penalties they may have incurred.

"Art. 3. Individuals who shall lend their houses or apartments for such meetings shall be sentenced to a fine of from 100f. to 500f.

"Art. 4. All the provisions of the law of 28th July last, relative to clubs, are abrogated."

M. Faucher, in introducing the measure, read the *exposé de motifs* which had induced the Government to bring it forward. This document declared that in the Clubs anarchy was organised, with its regular staff, its discipline, and its tribune; that it raised its voice in opposition to that of the State, as represented in the National Assembly, and introduced among the public subjects of irritation and mutual hatred, which end in confusion and bloodshed. It moreover declared that the Clubs, so far from absorbing the force of the revolutionists, were nothing more nor less than the nucleus of secret societies, and that behind these tumultuous assemblages there were secret bodies and dark intrigues, to which the public meetings were a mere cloak. On these grounds M. Faucher justified the bill, and asked the Assembly to sanction it.

The question of "urgency" was referred by the Assembly to a committee, which on Saturday reported against the demand of "urgency."

The member who drew up the report of the committee was M. Sénard, the President of the National Assembly during the insurrection of June, and the Minister of the Interior under General Cavaignac. In his report, M. Sénard declared that the committee proposed the rejection of the "urgency," because it did not approve of the principles of the bill itself. It was not, he said, the tutelar regulation of a right consecrated by the Constitution that was demanded; it was not the repression of abuse by the imposition of penalties, or even by temporary suspension; it was the right itself that was contested; for the *exposé des motifs* read by the Minister of the Interior had frankly admitted that the whole pith of the measure was in the words "the clubs are prohibited." However much the disorders which had resulted from the clubs might be deplored, and however anxious the Assembly might be to put an end to them, the committee could not accept a measure which would have the effect of annulling a right consecrated by the Constitution. So far the report was opposed to the principles of the bill. As regarded the urgency of the measure, M. Sénard also declared that the explanations given by the Minister of the Interior did not justify its necessity, as it appeared that the clubs, instead of increasing, were rapidly diminishing. On the 28th of July, when the decree regulating the clubs was passed, there were 37 clubs existing in Paris, while at the present day there were only 11; and of these five had been closed within the last few days by judicious decisions. He therefore thought that there were no grounds for urgency; but that, on the contrary, if the Assembly should think fit ultimately to adopt the measure, it ought to do so after solemnly considering the question, with all the usual forms and guarantees. This report was confirmed by the Assembly, on a division, by a majority of 418 to 342—a heavy blow to the cabinet of M. Odillon Barrot.

The debates were of course greatly divided on the question, the *Presse* and the *Débats* strongly advocating the bill, while the *National* and others forcibly opposed it. The *National* pretty clearly showed that the measure was altogether unconstitutional, by placing the first clause of M. Faucher's bill, and the 8th article of the Constitution, which was passed two months ago, in juxtaposition as follows:—

"ART. VIII. OF THE CONSTITUTION. "The citizens have the right of associating together, of assembling peaceably and without arms, of petitioning, or manifesting their ideas by the way of the press or otherwise; the exercise of these rights has no other limits but the rights or the liberty of others, and the public security."

"It is," observed that journal truly enough, "the right of meeting, of which the violation by the old Government produced the Revolution of February, that is now violated by this Revolution itself, or rather by the Ministry of the counter Revolution."

Immediately after the above-mentioned vote of the Assembly, M. Ledru-Rollin mounted the tribune, and presented the following proposition, signed by forty-eight members of the Mountain, for the impeachment of the Ministry:—

"Considering that the anti-Republican policy of the Ministry has just manifested itself by a fact which is an attack upon the rights of citizens and on the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people:—

"Considering that the right of meeting is a natural right, and a political right written and consecrated in the constitution of the French Republic:—

"Considering that, by the project of law presented yesterday, the 26th of January, for the suppression of the clubs, the Ministry have rendered themselves guilty of an act which is a flagrant violation of Articles 8 and 51 of the Constitution:—

"Considering that the Ministry is responsible for its acts, according to Article 68 of the Constitution, the undersigned representatives of the people demand the immediate impeachment of the Ministers, and their trial before the High Court of the Nation, to be there judged in conformity with Article 91 of the Constitution."

Besides the above, the Ministry received two other severe checks in the course of the sitting of Saturday. The one was the presentation of the report of the committee on M. Billault's motion, the object of which was to ask the Assembly to pass the budget of receipts before the budget of expenses—a motion which, in the hands of a body so much opposed to the Ministry as the National Assembly, would have the effect of exposing the public service to complete disorganization. The report was in favour of M. Billault's proposition. The other check was with respect to the organization of the Council of State, which the Assembly resolved should be elected by itself, instead of by the Legislative Assembly, which is to succeed the present Constituent Assembly, as was originally proposed by the Government.

While the business glanced at above was transacted in the Assembly, the court of the Chamber, outside, was crowded by troops under arms, *gardiens de Paris*, &c., who were endeavouring to disperse a mixed crowd of workmen and students—the latter, to the number of 500, having come to present a petition to the President of the Assembly, praying that M. Lherminier, who had become obnoxious to them, might not be reinstated as Professor of History in the College of France. The students had previously gone to the office of the *Démocratie Pacifique*, and presented a similar protest. Their

arrival was attended by some disorder, and several of them were arrested. In their passage along the streets, from the College of France to the Rue de Beaume, where the office of the *Démocratie Pacifique* is situated, they several times set up the cry of "A bas Falloux!" Their petition was received, and presented by M. Martin Bernard, one of the Montagnard representatives.

At the College itself precautions were taken to prevent any disturbance on the reappearance of M. Lherminier in his hall. Troops were stationed in one of the courts of the college and in the neighbourhood, and patrols of cavalry were in the Place de Cambrai and the Rue St. Jacques. In the interior of the college a commissary of police and eighty agents were ready to take into custody those who should attempt a disturbance. While the professor delivered his lecture a few students attempted to interrupt him, but they were seized and expelled. The lecture was continued without further disturbance.

The Government have also had to encounter much difficulty with respect to the re-constitution of the Garde Mobile; and a bitter scene, which occurred between their officers and General Changarnier on Saturday, will be found illustrated and described at page 60.

On Sunday, between two and three o'clock, delegates from the Mobiles, forming nearly a battalion, met in the Champs Elysées. They proceeded to the Palace of the President of the Republic to protest against the ministerial decree changing their organisation. Admission, however, was refused to them, and they withdrew. At a later hour a few delegates were admitted to see General Changarnier, when a long conversation ensued. The General, however, peremptorily refused to grant any of their demands; and, when they referred to the promises made to them by the Provisional Government, he replied that the Provisional Government, being self-constituted, might do as they pleased, but that he was not bound to perform their engagements. He also told them that they were deceived by evil-minded men, whose intention was to excite insurrection:—He told them that there was no intention of disbanding them, as they were led to suppose, but that it was impossible not to make some reforms in the corps of officers. He, however, warned them, that, if they attempted any disturbance, they would only ensure their own destruction; and, "and," added the General, "you know me; you may fully believe me when I declare solemnly to you that they who nuava the streets will never re-pay me" (*Ceux qui déplacent les pierres ne les remplaceront pas*); meaning, of course, that no mercy would be shown to the insurgents. On this they went away, and proceeded to their quarters in the Carrousel, the courtyard of which was occupied by a battalion of the 24th Light Infantry.

About six o'clock, General Perrot, accompanied by a squadron of Dragoons, proceeded to the barracks, and having his men drawn up in the court, entered alone, and harangued the Mobiles nearly in the same terms as General Changarnier had already done. They remained quietly in their barracks the whole of the night. Several of the corps, however, announced their intention to march upon the Assembly, declaring that though it was not the Assembly who wanted to disband them, yet they knew that it was the conduct of that body that was the cause of all.

In the course of the day (Sunday), according to an official announcement in the *Moniteur* of Monday, a Cabinet Council was held at the palace of the President of the Republic. The Ministers having announced the events of Saturday to the President, he replied "that he saw no reason to change his course of policy, and that the Cabinet might depend upon his firm and persevering support."

Whether the threat of the Mobiles was regarded by the authorities in a serious light, or from some other cause, Paris was on Monday morning startled by the beating of the *rappel*.

From an early hour crowds of ferocious-looking men continued emerging from the darkness and mystery of the faubourgs. The morning was cold and wet, and a heavy rain fell, but the National Guards gradually turned out to the *rappel*, and in a few moments the whole of the vast quarter of Paris in the neighbourhood of the public offices, the National Assembly, Place de la Concorde, &c. was covered with armed men; while the crowds of people continued to increase, neither the blackness of the morning, nor the rain which for some time fell heavily, producing any effect on them as they moved along the Boulevards.

The precautions taken to prevent any tumult were very effective. A dozen pieces of artillery were planted on the bridge in the front of the National Assembly, and the neighbouring streets and quays were occupied by masses of troops of all arms. Upwards of 80,000 men of the line—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—in addition to the National Guards, were bivouacked in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Madeleine, at the Hôtel de Ville, on the Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, and wherever else danger was expected; and in short, throughout the day, the whole of Paris had exactly the appearance it presented in the midst of the insurrection of June.

At two o'clock the President of the Republic, in the uniform of a General of the National Guard, and attended by his aides-de-camp and a party of Lancers, visited the Boulevards and other places where the troops were stationed. He rode along the Place de la Concorde, the Boulevard de la Madeleine, des Capucins, Rue de la Paix, Place de Vendôme, Rue de Rivoli, &c. He was followed by an immense crowd of people—the largest assembled on any occasion since the translation of the remains of Napoleon in December, 1840—who cheered him, and shouted "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Assemblée!" "Vive la République!" "A bas les Ministres!" "A bas Changarnier!" A few cries were also heard of "Vive les Clubs!" and three or four of "Vive l'amnistie!"

The President saluted the people with much courtesy. He was also enthusiastically saluted by the well-dressed persons in the balconies and windows on both sides of the streets he traversed. He continued his course, and expressed his intention of visiting every, even the most dangerous, quarter of the capital. His presence in the streets produced a good effect.—(See the Engraving upon the preceding page.)

At eight o'clock in the evening, when the Assembly rose, the troops in its immediate vicinity were withdrawn, no disturbance nor any inclination towards riot having been exhibited by the crowds, who gazed more in curiosity than in anger at the hostile preparations.

In the Faubourgs St. Marceau and St. Antoine, however, the precautions were continued throughout the night. Strong posts were stationed in different parts of it; and lines of sentries, in some streets double, in others triple, were posted all over that dangerous quarter. The orders were to fire the moment a single paving-stone was disturbed, or a single suspicious movement was attempted to be made; no matter how few in number the parties were that might present themselves. This signal would have brought to the spot a large force, as at once and with effect to crush the slightest attempt to form a barricade. Such preventive measures were most judicious. The foundation of the barricades being always the most difficult part of that sort of architecture so familiar to the Parisians, it was certainly much better, and moreover, much less difficult, to prevent their erection than to take or demolish them when formed. After the first two or three feet of barricades are raised, the rest is comparatively easy.

In the other parts of the capital, particularly those places between the internal and external boulevard, from the Porte St. Denis to the Colonne de Juillet on one side, and the Barrière de la Poissonnière to the Barrière de Menilmontant on the other, similar preventive measures were adopted; and strong patrols of cavalry and infantry traversed the intermediate spaces. Staff officers visited, at short intervals, all those posts, and the most frequent and exact communications were kept up between the patrols and sentries.

The night passed over quietly, and on Tuesday morning Paris appeared to have completely recovered from its agitation of the preceding day. The utmost tranquillity prevailed. The Parthenon and the Palace of the Luxembourg continued to be occupied by an imposing force. The military prison of the Abbaye was also strongly guarded, and sentries thrown out on every point, and a battalion was stationed in the court of the Louvre; while the Palais National, the gates of which were closed, was also occupied by a battalion of troops, and two companies of the Gendarmerie Mobile, the former Municipal Guard of Paris, which had come in from Versailles in the afternoon of Monday.

Some doubt hangs over the cause of all this extensive and unexpected movement. It created an immense agitation among the quieter portion of the inhabitants, who were greatly at a loss to account for it. The general impression was that the reports which had been afloat for some days previously of a general rising among the Clubbists and Socialists was true, and that the Government had taken these precautions in order to prevent it.

During Monday night the Government had got notice that the secret societies were sitting, and that a plot was on foot, by which the Garde Mobile were to join the Socialists, and march upon the Assembly. A deputation of the officers of the Garde Mobile went, at two o'clock on that morning, to the office of the *Reforme* newspaper, to express their wishes, and to ask the editor to be the means of communication between them and the Socialists. Notice of this step was immediately sent to General Changarnier, who at once gave the necessary orders, and sent for all the troops in the villages round Paris; while the Marshal Bugeaud, to take the command of the Army of the Alps, with instructions to march upon Paris, in case of necessity. M. Bugeaud immediately left Paris for that purpose early on Monday morning. But this has not been considered sufficient to account for the extraordinary magnitude of the display of military force on the occasion. Various surmises have appeared in the journals on the matter. Among others, it is stated the intention of the Government to make a *coup d'état*; that the display of all this force was merely for the purpose of provoking a collision, in which case an attempt to change the form of the Government would have been made by proclaiming the President Emperor. The rumour was certainly very prevalent throughout the day that, on the first symptom of a movement, the troops would have suppressed it to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" but that several circumstances that were unforeseen prevented the execution of the scheme. These circumstances were the affair of the Garde Mobile and the dread of throwing into the opposite ranks so great an addition to their force; the absence of cries of "Vive l'Empereur," and of any manifestation of a favourable kind on the part of the National Guard.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces, that after the sitting of the Committee of the National Assembly on Saturday, M. Thiers had an explanation with M. Trélat in consequence of some expressions used by the latter relative to M. Thiers's conduct when he was President of the Council in the year 1840. An explanation having been given by M. Trélat in presence of Marshal Bugeaud and M. Heeckeren, the seconds chosen by M. Thiers, and MM. Grévy and Récourt, the friends of M. Trélat, the matter was amicably arranged.

On Monday morning a duel with small swords took place between M. Clement Thomas, who has become so conspicuous by his peculiar conduct in the Assembly, and M. Coetlogon, the editor of the *Corsaire*, in consequence of an article published in that journal. Both parties were wounded severely.

Some arrests had been made: amongst them were those of Colonel Forrester, of the 6th battalion of the National Guards, and Count d'Alton Shee, ex-Peer of France.

On Monday General Changarnier met with an accident that had nearly proved very dangerous. Having had his attention directed by his servant to one of his

pistols, which had remained charged for five months, and which, if left in that state, might cause some accident, he took it up and fired it. From the length of time that the weapon had been loaded, the recoil was so great that the pistol escaped from the General's hand, and struck him on the forehead.

The Government, according to the latest accounts, was vigorously, but with due regard to equity and the peculiar circumstances of the case, enforcing the decree for the re-organisation of the Garde Mobile. The men had the option of receiving their discharge at once, and a month's pay, without any deductions, or of entering the new battalions. Should the number of candidates for service of the Garde Mobile exceed that of the force fixed by the decree, the unsuccessful candidates might either receive their discharge, with the gratuity above mentioned, or volunteer into the line.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière arrived at an early hour, and remained a long time in conference together. General Lebreton took his seat, dressed in his full uniform, having been invested in the morning with the command-in-chief of the forces concentrated round the palace.

The greatest agitation prevailed in the Assembly when M. Marrast, the President, made his appearance. No sooner had the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding sitting, than the tribune was invaded by members holding in their hands petitions for and against the dissolution of the National Assembly.

M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice, having ascended the tribune, made the following statement. The Government, he said, had thought proper to adopt measures to ensure respect for the laws and protect the security of the Assembly and the people. The time of the engagement of the Garde Mobile being on the point of expiring, the Government had prepared regulations and conditions to facilitate the re-engagement of such of the men as wished to continue in the service. February was the term of their engagement, and the Government did not wish to leave matters to the last day. The measures devised were such as would satisfy the gratitude of the country for the services rendered by those brave soldiers, the necessities of the treasury, and the regularity of the military service. The soldiers discarded were to receive a certain sum, which would enable them to wait until they could find employment. The proposed re-organization had excited considerable emotion, particularly among the officers, who were desirous to preserve a rank to which they were no more entitled than the other officers of the National Guard. That emotion was communicated to a few battalions, and the Government saw the necessity of adopting means to prevent that discontent from degenerating into rebellion—the eternal enemies of public repose, order, and society. ("You and your colleagues!" exclaimed M. Bourzat.—Cries of "Order, order!")

The President told M. Bourzat, that if he interrupted M. Odillon Barrot a second time, he would be obliged to call him to order.

M. Odillon Barrot, continuing, said, that the enemies of society were anxious to turn to account the discontent of those brave young men, and, during the night, the Government had received a report, the certainty of which would not be questioned, stating that those deluded soldiers had entered into communication with a focus of political passions. This circumstance was a danger, of which the gravity had been perhaps exaggerated, but, as it might lead to deplorable consequences, the Cabinet could not, without sacrificing its responsibility, avoid paying it particular attention. It preferred preventing disturbances to having to punish their authors; and the chief of the military forces had, accordingly, adopted the necessary precautionary measures for defeating those culpable manoeuvres. The President of the Assembly having, by virtue of a decree of the Assembly, claimed the disposal of the troops, his request was immediately complied with, and he appointed General Lebreton, one of the questors, to take the chief command of the armed force. The liberty and independence of the Assembly were completely guaranteed. The legislative and executive powers might differ in opinion on certain points, but there were two on which they were perfectly agreed—the defence of the Constitution, to which they had sworn allegiance, and the repression of anarchical and anti-social attempts.

After a few observations from some representatives on the subject, the Assembly commenced the debate on the proposition of M. Râteau in favour of the dissolution of the Assembly. The discussion was stormy and protracted, and at its close—

Several Voices: A division!

A Voice: The ballot!

The President: The ballot will be proceeded to.

At this moment a compact group were assembled round the tribune. Cries for the *appel nominal* were heard from every side. The President used his bell with violence, but without effect, and the ushers became hoarse with calling for silence. It was only after a delay of a quarter of an hour that the *appel nominal* could be commenced. One of the secretaries began to call over the names, but his voice was completely drowned in the tumult which prevailed. The result of the ballot was as follows:—

Number of voters	821
Absolute majority	411
For the conclusions of the Committee	405
Against them	416
Majority	—11

The President: The bill is therefore read a first time, and the second reading will take place in due course. (Immense agitation.)

This result was received with numerous marks of approbation on the Right. A voice on the Left cried, "A bas les Royalistes."

The sitting was brought to a close at half-past eight, in a state of extraordinary excitement.

AUSTRIA.

The advices from Vienna are to the 25th ult. There was nothing stirring in the political world. The rumour that the Diet would be prorogued till the 15th of May was gaining ground; and the young Emperor having ordered the sum of 500,000 florins to be distributed amongst the poor of Vienna, was regarded as an indication of the Emperor's intention to take up his residence at the capital. Vienna was visited by a fearful storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning and rain, on the day and night of the 24th. Considerable damage was done to property.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin we learn that the elections had gone very much in favour of the Liberals.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts to the 22d ult. state that the elections of the members of the Constituent Assembly had taken place without any disturbances.

NAPLES.—Accounts from Naples to the 21st ult. state that on the night of the 18th a collision took place between two Government steamers, running between Naples and Gaëta, one having on board the King of Naples and Count Trapani, and the other M. Oustenhoff, secretary of the Russian Legation, Count Caraffa, and four cardinals. Frightened at the shock, M. Oustenhoff, Count Caraffa, and some others threw themselves into the sea. M. Oustenhoff was, unfortunately, lost.

The Chamber was to be opened on the 1st instant.

SICILY.—Letters from Palermo mention great rejoicings there on the occasion of the anniversary of Sicilian independence. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm manifested. The most solemn oaths were taken against the Bourbons, to whom eternal hatred was sworn.

From the other parts of the Peninsula there is no news of any interest.

UNITED STATES.

American papers of the 12th ult. have been received this week, brought by the mail-packet *Waterloo*. The slave question is approaching to a crisis. The motion for bringing in a bill prohibiting the slave trade in Columbia had given rise in the House of Representatives to counter motions, amendments, and their consequent warm discussions. The Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions instructing their senators and representatives to obtain the prohibition of slavery in all newly-acquired territories. On the other side, Mr. Calhoun has issued a manifesto urging the southern states to unite and prepare for a concerted defence of their "rights" against the aggressions of the north.

In the Senate, the Judicial Committee have made their report adverse to Mr. Douglas's bill for the admission of California as a state of the Union. The intention was to declare the whole of the territory acquired from Mexico united into the Union as one state. The people of California and New Mexico are thus left without a Government, except from the slight military control which is capable of being exercised by the United States. There was also an interesting debate in the Senate upon the reciprocity of Free Trade between the United States and Canada, and also with Cuba.

The cholera had very greatly subsided at New Orleans, so much so that its disappearance in a very short time was reckoned on: the weather there was intensely cold, which circumstance might probably have produced this beneficial effect. The thermometer had fallen to zero. At Vicsburgh, also, which had suffered greatly, no new case had appeared on the 10th, and the epidemic was believed to be almost extinct.

The California mania is raging more generally than ever. Many holders of lucrative situations have given them up to become gold seekers. Several artists, editors, printers, and doctors have also joined in the pilgrimage. On Wednesday, the 10th, a "mass" meeting was held in New York, to organise an overland expedition to California. Articles of agreement, pledging the subscribers to abide by the orders and instructions of the president and directors, and to furnish, from time to time, the necessary funds, were signed by a large number of persons, each paying the initiation fee of 1 dollar. The printed report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting was also produced and distributed.

The cold in many of the states was unusually intense. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* complains of frozen types, and that their "standing news" defies distribution, but was as hard and compact as adamant.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail, from Bombay to January 3, and Calcutta, December 23, have been received during the week.

The only movements which had occurred at Mooltan since our last account's were two reconnoitres by the engineers, one on the 6th and another on the 13th of December, when no serious molestation was offered. Narrain Singh, who had marched out in the direction of Jung—a large trading town, about ninety miles up the river—on the 1st December, had been compelled to return by Sheikh Enam-ood-deen, who had been sent out to watch him.

From the army of the Chenab we learn that the Commander-in-Chief, with all the forces that were on this side of the river, crossed the Chenab on the 18th of December, without any loss, excepting a few camels. They are now encamped on the right bank. So soon as it was discovered that the Sikhs, after their retirement on the night of the 3d, had taken up a strong position on the Jhelum, two marches ahead of us, it was resolved to leave them alone till after the fall of Mooltan. For the last fortnight, accordingly, the troops had rested on their arms; nor were they likely to have taken the field till New

Year's-day. This was said to be in consequence of orders from the Governor-General. Jubbar Khan, of Cabool, familiarly known as "the good Nawab," had arrived at Peshawar with an army of Afghans, and was in communication with Chuttur Singh. His purposes were not known: he was thought more likely to act a friendly part towards us than a hostile one. Chuttur Singh had not yet joined the main force. Major Lawrence was in the camp of Shere Singh, and Captain Abbott continued to maintain himself in the Hazareh country. Lieutenant Robinson, the assistant of the latter, had made his way to General Thackwell's camp. There had been no military movement of any note during the fortnight. The delay was the subject of universal complaint.

It has been intimated that three regiments will immediately be sent out from England, and an augmentation of the Bengal army is talked of. Our army at present amounts to above 250,000 men, being stronger by 50,000 men and 834 officers than it was on its last peace establishment ten years since, when the Punjab, Scinde, and Gwalior were all unsubdued, and the Afghan war was in prospect.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REFORM IN THE DOCKYARDS.

On Saturday last an Admiralty circular was issued to the various Dockyards, transmitting 26 minutes, which consist of a plan for reducing the expenditure and increasing the efficiency of the Dockyard establishments.

Nos. 1 to 5 of the minutes relate to—
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE YARDS.—The Lords of the Admiralty direct that the number of shipwrights be reduced to 3500; and that corresponding reductions be made in the other branches of skilled labour, according to the scale now in use for regulating the proportions between the shipwrights and other classes of artificers. The superintendents are to make a general survey of the yard in the month of March, and to recommend those who are unfit for active service for superannuation, retaining the younger and more vigorous men, who must otherwise be discharged. The establishment of apprentices in each yard is to be reduced by one-sixth of the number of shipwrights, in lieu of one-fourth; and the entries in the present, and each subsequent, year, to one-seventh of this reduced establishment, which they believe to be amply sufficient to provide for the wants of the service. This will give to the various yards 580 established apprentices, and an annual entry of 88. The working hours are to be assimilated in all dockyards from a scale ranging from 7h. 10m. in winter, to 9h. 10m. in summer. The Chatham system of muster by tickets is to be adopted in all the yards from the 1st of April next. In March next the yards are to be newly "shoaled," and each leading man is to take charge of twenty, instead of fifteen men and boys, of which each gang is now composed. These leading men are to be under an inspector. This will make a reduction of fifty-one leading men out of 219, now employed in the dockyards.

In Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of the minutes are set forth—
THE SUPERINTENDENT'S NEW DUTIES.—Their Lordships, desiring to secure a prompter co-operation between the different departments of the dockyards, and to afford to the officers in charge of them more frequent means of communicating immediately with the superintendent, direct that a morning meeting of all the principal officers be held at 9½ A.M. precisely, in each dockyard, when the orders for the day are to be read in the presence of the superintendent, or of the officer next to him in rank.

The next minute contains some stringent regulations respecting the demand for consumption of stores: "The progressive increase of the vote for stores, which has risen from £426,958 in 1835, to £1,694,152 in 1846-7, and has averaged £1,524,032 during the last three years, has called for the most serious consideration of the Board of Admiralty." After stating that at present the estimates for "demands" are loosely framed, the minute continues to direct "That the professional officers shall make their demands upon the storekeeper on the 5th day of the first month of each quarter, and that on the 7th the superintendent shall hold an estimate board, to be attended by all the principal officers, at which the demands of each department shall be discussed and settled. The result is to be communicated at the usual time, and in the ordinary form, to the storekeeper-general, who now receives, on the 14th and 21st of the first month of each quarter, a return of the quantities of each article in store, and of the probable wants of each dockyard (forms No. 162 and 163); but the superintendent is to communicate directly with the Board of Admiralty, and to state that the demands for the quarter have been duly considered at the estimate board, and do not, in his opinion, exceed the legitimate requirements of the yard."

In the Superintendent's Quarterly Return, the storekeeper of the yard shall insert the money value of the stores demanded, as well as the quantities, so that it may at once appear whether the demand for the quarter exceeds its fair proportion of the parliamentary vote. Besides this, a monthly return of demands by foremen upon issue notes, under the heads of "cost of ships" and "yard services," is to be made. It appears that the wages, amounting to £800,000 a year, are paid without inquiry, or sufficient check on the responsibility of the superintendents; but their Lordships now direct that in each dockyard an experienced clerk shall be transferred from the storekeeper's department to the office of the superintendent, where he will assist in checking the accounts of each week as soon as sent in, and preparing them for a weekly audit by the superintendent, who shall pass no account without satisfying himself that the sums paid are those really due, and that no error or irregularity has been committed.

From Nos. 10 to 14 the minutes are occupied with orders respecting the economy, keeping, and correct registration of

STORES.—The receiver of stores is to call the attention of the Board of Admiralty to those ships from which the largest proportion of stores is landed in the best state, as well as those in which neglect and wastefulness are apparent. All standing contracts for stores are to be open to public competition upon due notice at stated intervals of from three to four years. A list is to be made of all obsolete stores, and a new rate-book of the value of all stores is to be prepared, which is to be corrected annually. "No private establishment," says the 13th minute, "could go on for eighteen or twenty years without taking stock; and they ascribe to the want of a similar regulation in her Majesty's dockyards both the discrepancies that have universally arisen between the results of the survey, when held, and those given by the ledger, and the want of proper economical arrangements for the stowage and preservation of timber." It is therefore directed that a general survey be held in all the dockyards of timber and of every other article in store, to commence on the 1st of April next, and that it last no longer than three months. Another general survey is to be held on the 1st of April, 1852, and once in three years thereafter. The Storekeeper-General is to prepare a plan for conducting these surveys, and to continue his annual inspections of the dockyards.

The rest of the minutes, from Nos. 15 to 26, relate to—
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The mode of payment in all the dockyards shall be assimilated, the payment by distributors being discontinued, and the factory system of individual payments adopted. From the 1st of April next, the ten-hour system, recently introduced at Devonport, is to be adopted in all the dockyards, the wages of the men being increased in the proportion of 2719 to 3130, that being the difference of the number of hours worked under the dockyard system, and under that now in force at Devonport.

A superannuation board is to be formed in each yard, consisting of the superintendent; the captain of the ordinary, or flag-ship; the master shipwright; assisted by the medical officers of the dockyard. This board is to be held on the first Monday of each month, and superannuation cases may be brought before it by the superintendent, the master shipwright, the surgeon of the yard, or the officers generally, in their respective departments; and, after such a preliminary investigation, my Lords feel confident that many of the defects which they have noted hitherto will be put an end to.

Minute 24 directs certain improved plans for the receipt and stowage of timber, and points out the duties of the timber inspectors. The salary of these officers is to continue to be £400 a year at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, but it shall be reduced to £350 upon the next vacancy at Pembroke, and to £300 at Sheerness and Deptford.

The last article relates to the better division of labour.

RECRUITING PARTIES.—The whole of the infantry recruiting parties in London have been ordered to rejoin their respective *dépôts* and regiments, with the exception of the Rifle Brigade. Recruiting for the cavalry is to continue. This measure is supposed to be preparatory to some reduction in the strength of the line.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.—According to the *Morning Chronicle*, the rumoured reduction in the army, to the extent of ten thousand men, will be carried out in the following manner, viz.:

Three regiments of 1000 men each, who, having been sent to India, will no longer remain a charge upon the British establishment	3,000
Seven regiments of 1000 men each to be reduced to 750	1,750
Thirty-six regiments of 800 men each to be reduced to 750	1,800
Fourteen <i>dépôts</i> of 460 men each to be reduced to 230	3,220
One <i>dépôt</i> of 400 men each to be reduced to 170	230
	10,000

INCREASE TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.—On account of the want of cavalry in India, her Majesty's 8th Hussars and 12th Lancers have received an intimation from the Horse-Guards to hold themselves in readiness to embark for that quarter of the world.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—We understand that Mr. W. Page Wood, one of the Oxford city members, has just made the following munificent donations:—£500 in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to the Magdalen Asylum, in London; and 2000 guineas, in the same stock, to the Infirmary at Gloucester, where, it will be remembered, Mr. Wood's relative, the late celebrated banker, from whom he acquired a considerable sum, resided for many years.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A MISSIONARY.—The October number of the *Democratic Review*, in page 287, contains the following:—"It is related, on irrefragable evidence, and as illustrative of character, that the American Bible Society forwarded to the army of occupation several hundred bibles for the use of the troops. These bibles were, by order, used for cartridges and wadding. Some of the raw troops had compunctious visitings in relation to ramming down new bibles into their guns on going into battle, and their expressions of dissatisfaction having reached General Taylor's ears, he rode up to a regiment at Buena Vista, about to fire, and called out with an oath, 'Now then, you cowardly fools, let us see how you can spread the Gospel in Mexico.' That was the last speech heard upon earth by many a guilty soul, which passed to its account ere the concussion which followed died upon the ear."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—The new scheme for the extension of the system of university education has passed the Board of Heads of Houses, and will be brought before Convocation previous to the end of Lent Term. The new plan embraces three public examinations instead of two; one after the fourth term from matriculation, another after the ninth, and a third after the twelfth. The second examination is to be chiefly philological, with the introduction of algebra and pure mathematics, in addition to Euclid; and at the third examination, that for degrees, four distinct schools are to be established—viz. in Literis Humanioribus, in Mathematical and Physical Science, in Natural Philosophy, in Modern History, Philosophy, &c. It will be proposed to award honours both at the second and third examinations; and that the names of all who obtain their *testamur*, whether in honours or not, shall be published. The Public Examiners are no longer to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, but by permanent Boards, composed of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and the Professors of those branches of literature and science which are the subjects of examination.

The Professor of Chemistry will continue his lectures at the new building contiguous to the Botanic Garden, on Wednesday, the 7th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on light and colours, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, February 7th, at ten o'clock.

The venerable and learned President of Magdalen College is engaged, it is said, in preparing for the press some observations on Bishop Burnet, and on Mr. Macaulay's History of England.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture proposes, during this term, to read some of St. Paul's Epistles, and to continue his lectures on the Interpretation of the Bible, in the Clarendon, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 13th of February.

The Camden Professor of Ancient History proposes to deliver a course of lectures during the present term on Greek inscriptions, for the purpose of tracing the progress of Grecian Palaeography, of elucidating important points in Athenian history, and of determining the value of the Parian Chronicle. The lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock. The first was delivered on Tuesday last.

The Laudian Professor of Arabic will resume his lecture at the Clarendon on Wednesday, the 7th of February, at 3 o'clock.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—Dr. Lamb, the Dean of Bristol, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, informing him that the only change which has taken place in the performance of divine worship at the Cathedral is that "the minister, instead of intoning, now reads the prayers, as is the custom at Ely, Rochester, Wells, &c.; Christ Church, Oxford; Trinity and King's College, Cambridge." The precursor of Ely Cathedral has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, stating that so far as the practice of that Cathedral is concerned, the Dean of Bristol has been misinformed, as the prayers are there still "intoned."

BISHOP OF EXETER.—The case of the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham came on at the Arches Court on Wednesday last. The Bishop, as our readers are aware, refused to institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke, Devon, to which he had been presented by the Lord Chancellor, on the ground of unsoundness of doctrine. In the course of Mr. Gorham's answer, it appeared that, in 1846, he was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of Saint Just, in the diocese of Exeter, and was instituted by the present Bishop without any previous examination. On receiving his presentation to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, on the 2d of November, 1847, he applied to the Bishop of Exeter on the 6th for institution, and on the 8th formally tendered his presentation personally at the Bishop's registry, and an appointment was made by the Bishop for Mr. Gorham to wait upon him on the 12th, but without any mention of an examination, which, however, was notified to him on the 13th of that month. Mr. Gorham repeatedly urged the Bishop to commence his examination at once, but without effect. On the 15th of the following month, December, the Bishop appointed the 17th to receive Mr. Gorham. The time limited by the 95th canon, namely, 28 days, had now expired, still Mr. Gorham presented himself for examination under protest. The examination lasted for eight hours on the 17th, for about eleven hours on the 18th, for eight and a half hours on the 20th (the 19th being Sunday), for five hours on the 21st, and for six hours on the 22nd. The examination having been suspended under remonstrance from Mr. Gorham, was resumed on the 8th of March, 1848, and was continued on the 9th and 10th, on which day it was declared by the Bishop to have ended. Besides these hours so occupied at the Bishop's residence, Mr. Gorham employed portions of five other days in a lodging at Torquay in answering questions proposed by the Bishop, and in perusing a book by which they were accompanied. The general question argued by the counsel for the parties was as to the cessation of the Bishop's right to examine by reason of the lapse of time. Sir H. Jenner Fust said he had not been prepared for this plea in bar, which went to the root of the whole question, and until that was decided it was useless to go into other matters, but would give his opinion on that point the next court day.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER BANQUET, IN CELEBRATION OF THE FINAL REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.

The great banquet at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the final repeal of the Corn-laws, and for which the preparations had been making this month past, took place on Wednesday evening. And a most extraordinary and exciting spectacle it was. The number of persons present was over 3000, of whom upwards of 2000 were seated at tables stretching in long lines up the entire length of the Free-trade Hall from the foot of the platform, 800 in the galleries, and nearly 250 on the platform. Included in this assemblage of persons were gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom, including upwards of twenty members of the legislature, and other men of distinction, as guests, and nearly 200 merchants and other persons of influence invited to occupy seats as vice-presidents. The company also included about 700 ladies; and, besides the principal guests and vice-presidents, many persons of wealth and standing occupied seats at the tables in the body of the hall and the galleries.

The hall had been decorated with care and judgment, under the superintendence of a sub-committee. The panel and other painting in front of the galleries, originally completed under the direction of Mr. Grieve, the scenic painter of London, had been retouched, or, where too much defaced, had been renewed. The tables in the body of the hall, sixteen in number, and each with covers laid for about 120 persons, were covered with tablecloths of pink and white alternately, destroying the monotony which would otherwise have characterised their appearance (covering, as they did, such an immense space), whilst vases containing bouquets of flowers and evergreens gave further agreeable relief. The seats were also covered with pink cloth. The long lines of columns supporting the roof and galleries were encircled with flowers and evergreens, which were also carried in graceful sweeps from pillar to pillar, and festooned along the top to form a cornice. From the upper parts of these small silk banners were thrown forward, disposed in groups, each bearing some appropriate motto or device—such as "Free trade," "Prosperity to commerce," "Success to agriculture," "Speed the Plough," "Repeal the Navigation Laws," "Liberty and progress," "Peace on earth and goodwill to man," and "Measures, not men." The two ends of the hall had been decorated with great taste. Prominently at the back of the platform, standing in relief from draperies nicely disposed for the purpose, was appropriately placed the immense white silk banner emblazoned with a wheat-sheaf in gold, and the letters "The League," so memorable to all who took part in the great struggle, as having been carried in the triumphal procession which moved through the streets of the city on the occasion of Peel's bill for the repeal of the Corn-laws receiving the Royal assent. Two "Union Jacks" were dependent, one from each side of this banner; and the whole of these embellishments were surmounted, giving an excellent finish to their appearance, by a cornice of deep crimson drapery, hanging from the ceiling in festoons. At the opposite end of the hall, and fronting the platform, the first object which attracted attention was the large crimson silk flag presented to the League by Alex. Henry, Esq., on his victory over the monopolists being consummated by his election for South Lancashire. It is emblazoned with the favourite motto of the League, "Free-trade with all the world!" Other flags of a smaller size, with draperies, &c., disposed so as to throw the principal banner out as much as possible in relief, gave an agreeable finish to the decorations here; and in front of the gallery, below it, slightly screening the orchestra, was a large and splendid mirror (under a group of small flags), so placed as to reflect the whole centre of the Free-trade Hall, with its long lines of tables and guests, and including the front of the platform, and the various speakers, as they advanced, in succession, to address the company.

The refreshments, provided by Mr. Royle, of St. Mary's-gate, consisted of 2500 sandwiches, 2500 veal pies, 1500 pork pies, 600 mince pies, 2000 preserved tarts, 600 lb. of figs, 600 lb. of almonds and raisins, 6000 oranges, 6000 American apples, 300 lb. soda biscuits, 600 lb. Carr's fancy biscuits, and 600 lb. grapes.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, formerly chairman of the Anti-Corn-law-League, presided. We regret we have not space to give even an outline of the speeches which were delivered by Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P. The speeches were all brought to a close at a few minutes before twelve o'clock, when a party of singers, who were stationed in the gallery, sang the popular song, "There's a good time coming, boys." At its termination, the chairman proclaimed, that time had come—protection had ceased. He therefore proposed that they should show their appreciation of it by giving three tremendous cheers.

The call of the Chairman was, as twelve o'clock struck, responded to in the most enthusiastic manner. The whole company rose *en masse*, and cheered most vociferously for several minutes, hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and the cheering was again and again renewed. At the conclusion of the cheering, Mr. George Thompson addressed a few observations to the meeting, and the proceedings terminated at half-past twelve o'clock.

HENLEY AND LONDON WATERWORKS AND NAVIGATION.—A meeting of landowners, millowners, and others interested in opposing the progress of the contemplated bill for the construction of these works was held at the Town Hall, Maidenhead, on Monday afternoon. George Henry Vansittart, Esq., occu-

pled the chair; and the following gentlemen were either present or represented by their agents:—The Earl of Orkney, Sir John C. Rashleigh, Bart.; C. S. Murray, Esq.; T. P. Williams, Esq.; M. Swaby, Esq.; G. E. G. East, Esq.; H. Skrine, Esq.; John Rogers, Esq.; and Charles Clowes, Esq. Mr. Swaby moved and Mr. Lovegrove seconded the following resolution:—"That it is the conviction of this meeting that the proposed scheme is unequal for the public exigency, and will occasion serious injury to the proprietors and occupiers of land in the line of the intended canal, and especially in the lower ground, where the requisite embankment of between twenty and thirty feet in height will much increase and prolong the mischief occasioned in times of floods; and that, as regards the numerous and valuable mills on the river Thames between Henley and Staines, the water to be abstracted will cause irreparable damage, approaching to destruction." Mr. Venables (with reference to the loss which the project would entail upon the millowners and tenants on the banks of the Thames) said that if the quantity of water mentioned in the prospectus of the Company were taken from the Thames, it would, in dry seasons, be tantamount to an absorption of the whole quantity coming down the river. As an inevitable consequence, the mills would for that period be entirely useless. (Hear, hear.) Independently of the waterworks at Windsor, which were constructed at a very large expense indeed, there were eleven mills that would be affected, and thus compensation to a very considerable amount would be required both by the owners and tenants of mill property on the banks of the Thames. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously. Mr. Lewis Rose moved the next resolution, which was also carried unanimously:—"That a due regard to the interests of the proprietors and occupiers of the land and mills requires that the proposed scheme should be opposed in the most strenuous manner before the Commissioners for the preliminary inquiry, under the recent Act of Parliament; and the proprietors and occupiers present (in person or by their agents) pledge themselves to such opposition." Several other resolutions of a similar character were agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Vansittart for his able and efficient conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

THE LORD RECTOR'S INAUGURATION AT GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Macaulay's inauguration as Lord Rector of Glasgow University has been postponed for the present. Although the period originally indicated continued perfectly convenient for Mr. Macaulay, the authorities of the University have, we are informed, considered it judicious to decline fixing a day for the ceremony in the meantime, owing chiefly to the prevalence of cholera in the city, and the consequent thinness of the classes. It has also been resolved to prolong the postponement until after the rising of Parliament at Easter, in obedience to the wishes of several eminent friends, who desire to be present on the occasion. The inauguration may, therefore, be expected to take place about the middle of April.

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF MERCY.—An association of ladies of independent means has for some time been in operation in the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, under the name of Sisters of Mercy, and patronised by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. They are members of the Church of England, and have devoted themselves, with truly Christian zeal, to visiting the poor, and extending among the neglected children of the lower orders the blessings of sound scriptural education. Their visits are conducted with the sanction of the clergy of the respective districts, and their active labours have been given to the formation and support of the District Parochial Schools. It is a subject of regret, as well as surprise, that the useful labours of these self-denying and praiseworthy individuals should have been made the subject of unmanly and malignant attack at the meetings of the "laity" in Plymouth, on the occasion of the Church Service agitation. *Exeter Gazette.*

FINANCIAL REFORM.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Leith favourable to financial reform was held in the Assembly-rooms there on Saturday last; Provost M'Laren in the chair. A letter from the Lord Advocate, the member for the burgh, dated January 17, was read, stating that no one could be more deeply impressed than his Lordship with the necessity for financial reform, but that he regretted that it would not be in his power to attend the present meeting.

REDUCTION OF THE TAXES.—A meeting, principally consisting of farmers, was held in the County-hall, Taunton, on Saturday, to petition Parliament for a reduction of taxes and just economy. B. Escott, Esq., was called to the chair, and having addressed the meeting in support of its objects, moved the adoption of a petition, which he read, and which was carried unanimously. It was then ordered that the petition should be forwarded to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere for presentation. Parish petitions are forthwith to be prepared to advocate financial reform.

A CONSIDERATE POLICEMAN.—The Halifax new borough police have printed instructions that their duty is to prevent offences. One of the body a few days ago carried out his instructions in rather a novel manner. Two drunken fellows were quarrelling in the street, and from words were proceeding to blows, when the gentleman in blue came up. Without drawing staff he marched up to the irate combatants, and, tapping one of them on the shoulder, said gravely, "You haven't, either of you, fourteen shillin' that you can spare, have you?" This broad hint at "penalty and costs" brought the two to their senses. They remembered that they could not afford the luxury of a street row, and so they went away in peace.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—On Sunday, Inspector McNeill proceeded to an empty house in Oak-street, Birkenhead, where he found a woman lying dead on the floor, and a child, about nine months old, also dead, lying at her feet. Four young children, whose ages average from about four to ten, were huddled round the fire-place. The grate contained some scanty fuel, and the poor creatures were, in the language of the inspector, "attempting to squeeze the heat out of the bars." Behind the children lay the dead bodies of the mother and child. The house contained no article of furniture whatever, nor was there a morsel of food of any description within the walls. It appears that the deceased female (who was about forty years of age) was named Ellen Kane. She had come with her children from Ireland only a few days ago, and forcing in the door, took possession of the unoccupied house, where she was found dead. She never applied to any of the parochial officers for relief, probably from fear of removal, and the existence of the family, and their circumstances, were unknown to the authorities of the place until the inspector was informed of her death. The children stated to the officer that they had not tasted anything since Saturday morning, when their mother distributed amongst them a little bread. Mr. Downing, surgeon, was called in, and gave an opinion that both mother and child had perished from starvation.

ESCAPE FROM CARDIFF GAOL.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, two prisoners effected their escape from Cardiff Gaol. They wore their prison clothes. One was John Harry, a native of Lantwit, twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches in height. The other was David Evans, a seaman, aged twenty-one, about six feet in height. On the right arm were marked the letters "S. C.," with the figure of a woman. There was, likewise, the figure of an anchor, with various other marks tattooed on several parts of the body. The prisoners had ingeniously removed the bars of their cells, and escaped by means of the bed-clothes.

FORGERIES BY A RESPECTABLE TRADESMAN.—At the Handsworth Sessions, on Saturday last, John Hawkins, recently a respectable tradesman at West Bromwich, was charged with having committed several forgeries. The prisoner had absconded, and was captured at Liverpool, just as he was about to embark for America. A remand was asked, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, which, after some discussion, were agreed to, and Mr. Willet ordered the accused to be brought up again on that day fortnight. Two out of the numerous charges which will be brought against Hawkins were referred to; one was the case of a society connected with the Roman Catholic Chapel, and in which the prisoner, having to draw a sum of money, forged, as is alleged, the names of Joseph and Samuel Mason, appended as securities for the repayment of the amount of the promissory note. The other charge was founded upon a bill given, in which the parties were Mr. H. B. Whitehouse and Mr. Russell, ironmasters.

EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION OF GAS.—An explosion started the inhabitants of Edinburgh on Thursday (last week). An intense vibration of the earth shook the houses near the Canongate; he inmates were, in some cases, thrown down; and windows were broken. The cause of the disaster was soon ascertained, and the attention of the crowds who thronged to the spot was drawn to a sheet of bright flame arising from the gas-holder of the Edinburgh Gas Company, which told too truly that the immense quantity of gas which it contained had, by some means, caught fire. In another moment the whole was one sheet of flame; the crowds which lined the Canongate-hill, Regent-road, and the adjoining points, from which a view of the burning mass could be obtained, forming, as it were, an immense amphitheatre in the distance. The fire continued to blaze with great fury, until gradually, as the gas was consumed, the gas-holder immersed in the tank amongst the water beneath, and the conflagration was ultimately extinguished by means of wet blankets and coarse sacking being spread over the shattered remains of the gas-holder. The mysterious part of the matter is, by what means the gas in the holder became ignited. The gasometer was completely isolated, surrounded by a wall, and no fire or combustible substance allowed inside. There were in the gas-holder at the time nearly 300,000 cubic feet of gas, the greater portion of which would, of course, be consumed. The total damage was estimated at about £2000.

GAME LAWS AND POOR-RATES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—There is much reason to fear the winter will prove a severe one to the rate-payers as well as to the poor in the district comprising the Stamford Union. The recent applications for relief have been (says the *Stamford Mercury*) fearful in their numbers. Several of those now in receipt of parochial relief have become paupers in consequence of their husbands or fathers being sent to prison for poaching.

NEWPORT ARCH.—On the night of the 10th ult., part of this interesting old Roman arch fell to the ground. It is the south portion which has given way. Hopes are entertained that a subscription will be set on foot, so that the arch may be repaired, and further decay prevented.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION BY A LADY.—On the 20th ult., the lady of Sir John Pole, of Shute House, Devonshire, precipitated herself from her bedroom window, on the third floor, and sustained contusions of such a character that serious apprehensions were entertained for her life. Although pronounced out of danger, her Ladyship's rash attempt will render her a cripple for life. Various rumours are in circulation as to the cause which could prompt a lady in her station, surrounded with every apparent comfort, to commit such an act.

SHIP ON FIRE AT WHITBY.—A vessel was descried on fire on the Yorkshire coast near Whitby, on Monday night. When off Robin Hood's Bay, Captain Swallow, of the *Mary and Jane* packet, saw the vessel, which was then burnt nearly to the water's edge; the masts were then standing, but fell shortly afterwards. The crew, it is to be hoped, escaped by their boat, otherwise all must have perished on board, as the deck had fallen in when Captain Swallow first saw the vessel.

LORD BATEMAN.

THE noble Lord, whose Portrait we present this week, was the seconder of the Address in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, on Thursday evening, in the House of Peers; and, notwithstanding his great youth and consequent want of experience in addressing so critical and discriminating an audience—it being the first time he had ever made a set speech in their Lord-



LORD BATEMAN, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ships' House—the noble Lord acquitted himself most respectably on the occasion. His Lordship, indeed, passed with *éclat* this test which young aspirants to political fame find so trying in the outset of their Parliamentary career; and from it much success may be augured for his future reputation in debate.

William Bateman Bateman Hanbury, Baron of Sholdon Court, county of Hereford, is the second of the title, and is only in his twenty-third year, having been born in July, 1826. His Lordship's family is not one of ancient nobility, but belongs rather to that numerous section of the aristocracy which, deriving its origin from the more wealthy of the mercantile classes, has, by the display of commanding talents in the political world, acquired sufficient influence to have its members raised to the Peerage by the favour of the Sovereign.

The noble Lord's father was the first baron of the title, having received his patent of nobility in 1837. The family is descended from the Hanburys of Kilmareh, in Northamptonshire, a younger branch of the Hanburys of Worcester-shire.

One of the noble Lord's immediate ancestors was Sir James Bateman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1717, Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company the year following, and for many years a member of the Lower House of Parliament.

The present noble Lord was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. The accompanying Portrait is from a Photograph, taken at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND THE OFFICERS OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

IN aggravation of the difficulties which the French Government have encountered from the hostile attitude of the National Assembly, the recent measure adopted, with respect to the re-constitution of the Garde Mobile, began to exhibit its results on Saturday. The reduction of the Garde Mobile from 25 battalions to 12, and other regulations with respect to their pay and discipline, were matters which these young heroes of the barricades considered should not be endured without a protest on their part, towards which course they were instigated by the Red Republicans. Much uncalled for bitterness was introduced into the matter (awkward enough without it) by the indiscretion of General Changarnier, who, with the view of repressing the discontent of the Mobiles, summoned to the

Tuilleries on Saturday morning the principal officers of the twenty-five battalions. The scene which ensued is thus described by the *National*, who gives it as from an eye-witness:—"The language used by the General to them was anything but conciliatory. According to him, the Garde Mobile had excited the jealousy of the army; and as this latter was the more numerous body, it was deemed necessary to sacrifice the other to it: then, in terminating, he said, 'I understand that the Garde Mobile is discontented; that it is to assemble to-morrow in the large opening in the Champs Elysées, the Carré Marigny. But let it beware what it does! If it stirs I will have it cut to pieces (*je la fais pabrer*.)' The officers kept silence, and did not depart from that reserve which discipline imposed on them. The General then thought it necessary to go still farther, and addressing four *chefs de bataillon*, he ordered them to proceed for a month to the military prison of the Abbaye; one because he had passed before the General without saluting him; two others, because he was not satisfied with their previous conduct; and the fourth for motives just as futile. This order called forth, as had been expected, some representations. At the first word, the General rang the bell, and at that signal a door opened; a detachment of *gendarmes* poured into the room, surrounded the officers just before designated, and made them prisoners. Most of these officers had belonged to the army, and discipline constrained them to keep silence. But one of them had entered the Garde Mobile as a volunteer, and, as such, was not so rigorously bound to lay a restraint on his acts. That officer was M. Aladenize, the same who had been compromised under the fallen régime by his devotedness to M. Louis Bonaparte. M. Aladenize, yielding to the indignation which such a trap was calculated to inspire in an honourable mind, declared at once that he resigned his commission, and breaking his sword, he threw it at the General's feet. Then, speaking as a simple citizen, he expressed, in the most energetic language, the sentiments which that officer's strange conduct had given birth to. The General, somewhat astonished, then went back on his first decision, and contented himself with ordering M. Aladenize alone to be carried off to the Abbaye. Such was this deplorable scene, of which we have given only the most striking particulars. We shall only add this one reflection—the public will know what to think of a commanding officer who acts in such a manner towards officers who have rendered good service to the country.

"P.S.—On the order of General Changarnier, the *chefs de bataillon* Duseigneur, Arrighi, Bassac, and Camuset, as well as the commanding officer of the 10th battalion, have been sent to join their comrade Aladenize."

THE ANATOMY ACT.—A SMALL SAVING.—"I am aware that dissection cannot be practised in London as it ought to be," said Mr. Guthrie, in his fifth lecture on surgery, as reported in the *Lancet*. "A student cannot teach himself anatomy; a defect in our institutions which depends on causes somewhat ludicrous. Mr. Warburton carried a bill through the Legislature, which had for its objects the prevention of exhumation, and the facilitating the study of anatomy. In the first he succeeded perfectly, in the second he failed, principally because the Act of Parliament was deficient in a very simple clause, directing the manner in which the equalisation of the means of study should be effected. To supply this defect, recourse was had to an inspectorial order from the Home-Office, contravening the most important part of the act, which was thus virtually buried in its infancy, and so effectually that the supply, I am informed from an authority I do not doubt, which was as two in the first year the act came into operation, is now as one, to the same school, and to the same if not to a larger number of students. This has been done at an expense to the public of what some say is eight hundred, some say a thousand, some say twelve hundred pounds a year—a sum, whatever it may be, which has been thoroughly effective in destroying the study of anatomy in London. The gentlemen at the Home-Office, who preside over this branch of science, will not perceive their error, neither will they alter their modes of proceeding. What can be done? The only hope that I can see or think of is in Richard Cobden. This gentleman is desirous of having at his disposal ten millions of the money now expended on the army, the navy, and the ordnance, which he is not likely to get; now, if he could but be prevailed upon to take in aid the one thousand pounds, wasted in preventing anatomy from being either taught or learned in London, he would do the profession and the public good service. It is but a small sum, I allow, with respect to ten millions; but Mr. Cobden is a financier, and knows that one thousand pounds constitute an item of four figures, to say nothing of the service he will render the public; for, from the moment he gets the money for other purposes, and the Home-Office is declared *non compos* in anatomy, the art and science will, with a very little governance, begin to flourish."

SIR B. HALL, M.P.—The hon. member for Marylebone, in a letter read at the vestry meeting of that parish on Saturday, states:—"I have been suffering most severely since July last from an attack of neuralgia, brought on by over mental exertion during last session, and also from an affection of the eye; and I shall, therefore, be unable to attend the House of Commons when Parliament meets. I am now, however, gradually recovering my sight, and I hope to be able, in a few weeks, to resume my duties."

CALIFORNIA (from Gordon's "Geographical Grammar, 1722").—This island was formerly esteemed a peninsula, but now found to be entirely surrounded by water. Its north part was discovered by Sir Francis Drake, anno 1577, and by him called New Albion; where, erecting a pillar, he fastened thereto the Arms of England. The inland parts thereof were afterwards searched into, and being found to be only a dry, barren, cold country, Europeans were discouraged from sending colonies to the same; so that it still remains in the hands of the natives.—*From a Correspondent.*

A FEMALE GENERAL.—The lovely family of the Emperor Nicholas was brought up from the cradle by English nurses and governesses, under the superintendence of an old Scotchwoman, who was under-nurse to the present Emperor in his infancy. This individual holds the rank of a general officer (for everything in Russia is measured by a military scale), and has been decorated with the Order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she came a servant girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family, who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A lucky chance procured her the situation of under nursery-maid in the Emperor Paul's family, where she was placed about the person of the present Emperor to teach him to speak English. His attachment to her was so great, that when he married, he raised her to the head of his nursery establishment, where she has honourably gone through all the military gradations of rank to her present one of general. I suppose she will die a field-marshal.—*Miss Romer's Bird of Passage.*

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HAVELOCK
K.H., 14th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

LAST week we presented our readers with a Portrait of Brigadier-General Cureton, one of the officers who fell in the late action on the Chenab; we have



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HAVELOCK.

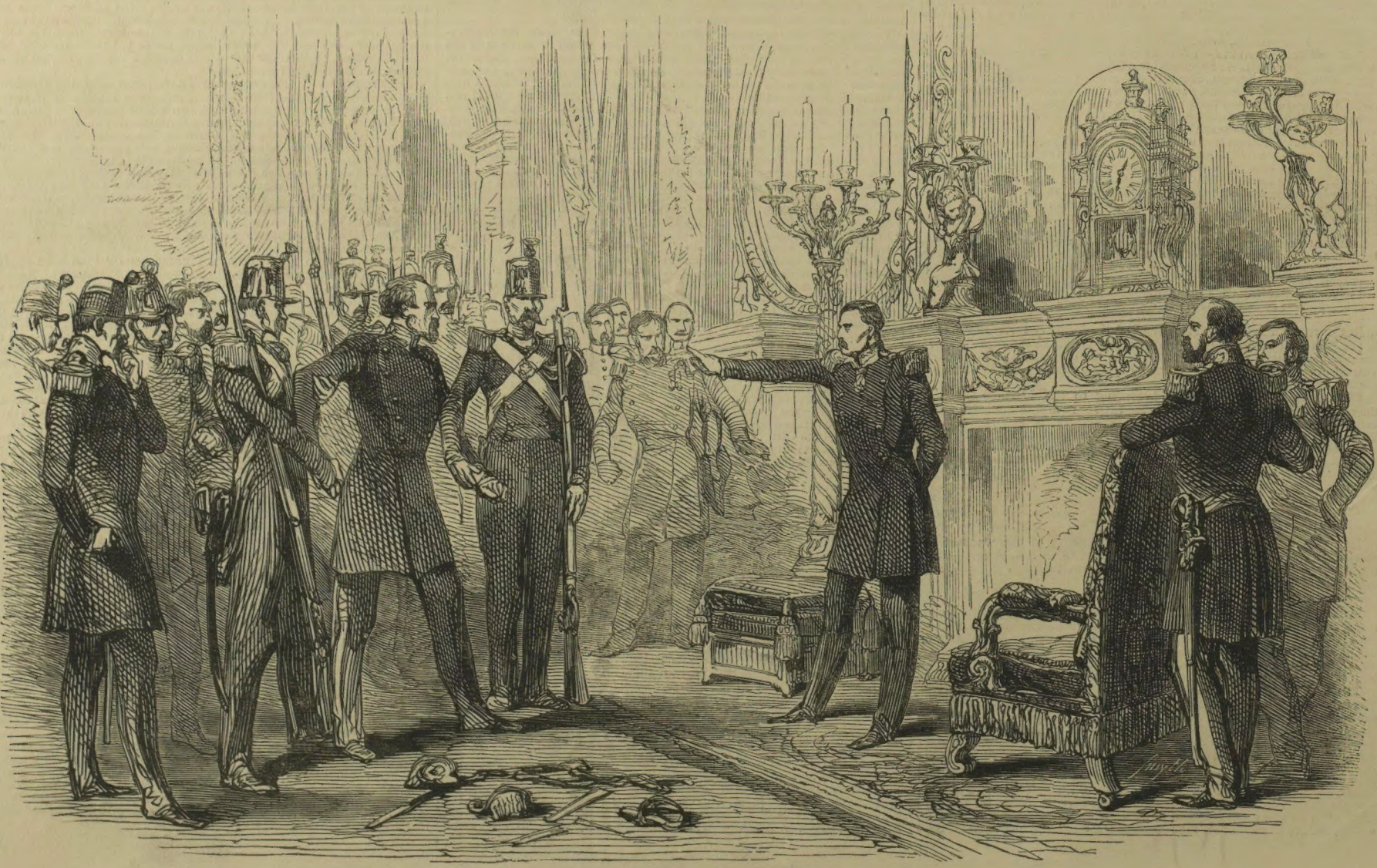
this week, succeeded in obtaining a portrait of another officer, Colonel William Havelock, K.H., who also fell in the recent skirmish with the Sikhs. The miniature from which this print is taken was painted some years ago; it represents the lamented soldier in early life, and is allowed to be a striking likeness.

Colonel Havelock was born in 1795, and was the son of H. Havelock, Esq., formerly of Ingress Park, near Dartford. He was educated at the Charter-house School; and then studied under a private tutor, previously to entering the army. At the early age of 15 he carried the colours of his regiment, the 43rd Light Infantry, in the action at Coa. His steps were as follows:—Ensign, July 12, 1810; Lieutenant, May 12, 1812; Captain, February 19, 1818; Major, December 31, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30, 1841.

His services in Europe were as follows: he was engaged in the Peninsula from July, 1810, till the end of that war, in 1814; including the battles of Busaco, Sabugal, Salamanca, and Vittoria, the passage of the Bidasoa, the battle of the Nivelle, the affair near Bayonne, and the battles of Orthez and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo, where he was aide-de-camp to Baron Alten, and received the Cross of the Hanoverian order. He subsequently served at Corfu; and afterwards, on exchanging into the 4th Light Dragoons, proceeded with his regiment, first to Bombay, where he was aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Colville; and then to Madras, where he was on the staff of Lord Elphinstone. His last exchange was into the 14th Light Dragoons. He was engaged in the various movements of Sir Charles Napier's force in the Bombay Continent, and then in the Panjab, until, at the Ford of Ramnuggur, he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, in battle against the forces of Shere Singh.

Colonel Havelock, many years since, married Miss Chaplin, a relative of the late Chief Justice Tindal; and by her he has left a large family. He was a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and had been presented with several medals, to which no officer was better entitled, for his thorough knowledge of his profession, as well as for his personal courage.

For the loan of the miniature whence the accompanying Portrait has been engraved, our acknowledgments are due to the courtesy of Dr. Baddely, of Chelmsford, a schoolfellow and friend of the lamented soldier.



M. ALADENIZE, OF THE GARDE MOBILE, RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION TO GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE CROZIER OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, AT OXFORD.

EARLY on the morning of Thursday week, the chapel of New College, at Oxford, was entered by means of a skeleton key, and a pair of massive gilt candlesticks stolen from off the altar. The thieves had, however, by means of a knife, which they left behind them, attempted to dislodge from its niche in the wall of the chancel of the chapel the valuable and antique Crozier of William of Wykeham, which is shown to visitors as a relic of the founder of New College. On searching St. Peter's churchyard, adjoining the College Gardens, there were found a rope ladder, 20 feet long, five centre-bits, a small portable crow-bar, and a pair of shoes, with wool on the soles, to prevent the wearer's steps being heard. With the

assistance of these implements there is no doubt the thieves would have succeeded in breaking open the aperture in the chapel wall, where the valuable Crozier is kept; but, from the tools being found in the churchyard, it is supposed that the robbers had gained an entrance into the chapel, and then forgot that they had left their house-breaking implements behind them; that, finding it was impossible to dislodge the Crozier with a knife, they went back to procure them, but probably, being disturbed, decamped, taking with them the candlesticks. That such was most likely the fact, is borne out by the knife being left in the chapel, and the skeleton key in the door.

The Crozier is a valuable mediæval relic, and was given, in his last will and testament, to his college in Oxford, by the celebrated prelate and architect, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of the New College, Oxford, as well as of the college at Winchester.

The will in which the bequest is made is dated the 24th day of July, 1403. It is printed in Bishop Lowth's "Life of Wykeham," and contains much valuable archaeological information relative to enamelling, drawing, embroidering, &c.

The Crozier, which is of silver, gilt, stands about seven feet in height, and would consequently, from its weight in solid metal, have been no inconsiderable booty to the daring burglars. The staff is divided into compartments, beautifully enamelled in blue and green of the most brilliant tints, on which the golden stems and foliage are gracefully thrown. The head consists of several tiers of elegant Gothic tracery, in which are niches of the most chaste design, containing figures of saints and martyrs; the rich tabernacle-work of the middle compartment of the head being supported by angels with outstretched wings alternating with golden foliage. The crook, or circle, is divided into compartments, in each of which an angel is represented playing on some musical instrument. Amongst the instruments exhibited may be named the triangles, the bagpipes, the organ, the sackbut, the pipe, and the dulcimer. The ground of these compartments is a bright blue, and the vestments of the angels in red, green, and other gorgeous colours. The whole crook is elaborately crocketed; and in it, in- stead of the Holy Lamb frequently introduced upon other croziers, is a kneeling figure of the Bishop himself, his hands uplifted in prayer.

The Crozier is in excellent preservation, and has lost little of its original beauty. The colouring of the enamel presents all its details as minutely as in its days of pristine glory; and the precious stones with which it is profusely embellished retain all their former magnificence.

The custom of bearing a Crozier as a symbol of pastoral authority is very ancient, and it has always been considered a mark of the highest dignity.

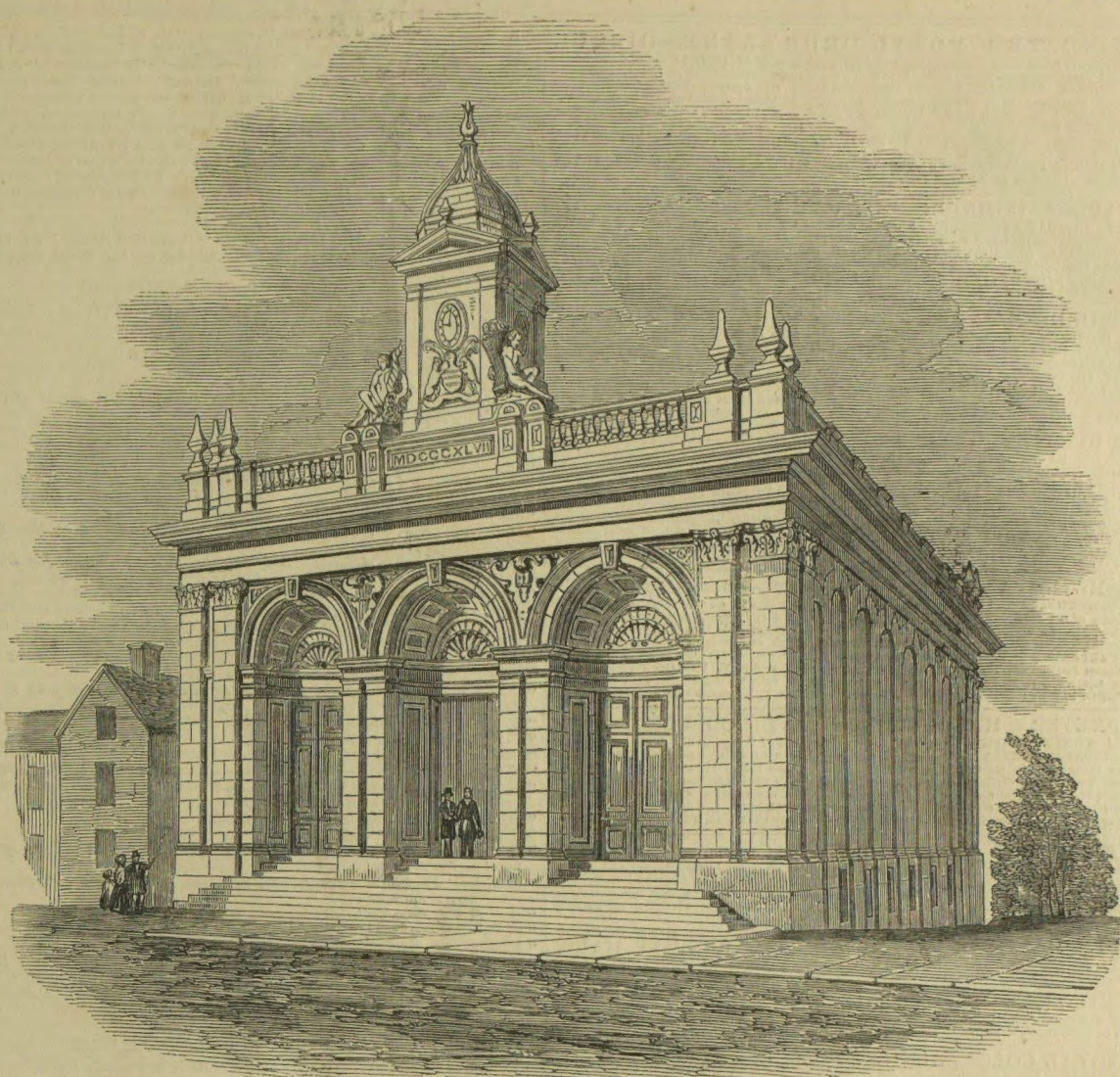
CALAMITOUS INUNDATION IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

THE weather in the north of Scotland, and particularly in Invernessshire, was tempestuous to an almost unprecedented degree during all last week. One storm of wind and rain followed another for several days and nights, almost



THE OLD BRIDGE AT INVERNESS, DESTROYED IN THE LATE FLOODS.

without intermission, and with unequalled severity and heaviness. These storms were frequently accompanied by vivid lightning. Many of the roads and wide extents of low-lying lands were flooded, and travelling became exceedingly difficult and dangerous. The greatest calamity arising from these storms is the complete destruction, on Thursday morning (last week), of the fine old bridge over the Ness, at Inverness, which, after bravely standing the floods and tempests of more than 160 years, has been by the recent inundation carried away. There is much historical and antiquarian interest attached to this bridge. It was built at the foot of the romantic hill on which, according to Shakspeare, Macbeth's castle stood. The building of the bridge began in 1685, and was finished in the year of the revolution (1688). It spanned the swift waters of the Ness by seven well-constructed arches. The late eminent engineer, Mr. Telford, esteemed it the handsomest old bridge in Great Britain: although it had a slight rise in the centre, yet the arches partook more of the modern elliptical form than was at all common in days of old. It is stated in the statistical account of Inverness, that the ancient gaol of that burgh consisted only of a single damp, dingy vault of one of the arches of this bridge. This strange place of imprisonment was always pointed out as a curiosity to strangers. The bridge (older than any on the Thames) might have continued to defy the river currents for another century, because the Ness, although a copious and rapid stream, seldom overflows its banks, like its



NEWARK CORN EXCHANGE.

neighbours, the Findhorn and Spey. This equability of current is caused by its waters being husbanded in Loch Ness, and given out gradually by a narrow outlet. From the great depth of the lake, and the short rapid course of the river, there was never any ice to injure the fabric; but a cause was at work for its demolition which could never have entered into the calculation of its architect.

It is well known that the Caledonian Canal is carried through the great glen of Scotland, by joining the three great lakes of Ness, Oich, and Lochie, by short cuttings between them. The summit lock of the canal, on Loch Oich, about 35 miles from Inverness, is 95 feet above high water at Inverness. Some of the banks and lochs of the Oich, near Fort Augustus, are said to have given way, and to have allowed the waters of the upper level to flow into Loch Ness, which, although possessing a capacious basin of about 25 miles in length, and of about an average breadth of one mile, became swollen to such a size as to produce a fresh or spate in the river of unprecedented violence, and destroy the bridge.

All the lower part of Inverness was laid under water, the houses forsaken, and the inhabitants glad to make their escape in boats, and such other craft as could be got at. Happily no lives were lost, but there has been great destruction of property. The wooden bridge, now the only means of land communication between the two districts of the town, and between the eastern and northern counties of Scotland, is left tottering, and in momentary danger of being swept away. Other accounts ascribe the calamity solely to the rise of water in Loch Ness from heavy rains and melted snow, and make no mention of the inundation from Loch Oich.

NEWARK CORN EXCHANGE.

THIS handsome edifice has just been opened for public business, in the town of Newark, Notts. It is situate in Castlegate. The length of the interior is 83 feet 9 inches, by 52 feet wide; the floor is several feet above the level of the street, thus affording space below for a suite of rooms, which are in reality on the ground-floor (and not cellar stories), as the land dips westward towards the river. Upon entering the Exchange, the visitor is struck with the admirable manner in which the greatest possible quantity of light is conveyed from the roof; it has been built in a similar manner to the roofs of picture galleries. It is found that a room is best lighted by an oblique roof, reflecting the light from the N.E.; and accordingly we see three lights of unpolished plate glass extending the full length of the hall, and placed so as to reflect full light from those quarters equally throughout the room; the roof is arranged in such a manner, that a

continuous line of light can be obtained to light the whole of the surface to the same extent, and this is a great object accomplished, when the room is required for the purpose of buying grain. At present the building is not quite complete; but a system of ventilation will be adapted, which will produce 100 cubic feet of change of air every second, with facilities for supplying the room with warm fresh air in winter, and cool air in the summer, which, if required, can be moistened by refrigerators; thus, a constant stream of fresh air can be introduced, and the vitiated air discharged.

The style of the building is Italian. The principle of the composition appears to be, to make the exterior of the building expressive of the interior use and purpose, so that even from the appearance of the front it may be inferred that the building consists of a single large room. The composition is of great simplicity in its arrangement, having three arched recessed doorways of entrance on a large scale, which give light and shade, and practical effect; these are enriched with appropriate designs, each division having lunettes decorated with shells, with corn springing from the centre. The centre of the front is surmounted by a clock-tower, which will have a transparent dial. The turret is flanked by two figures, the work of Mr. John Bell, the eminent sculptor (who furnished the statue of Lord Falkland for the new Houses of Parliament). The figures are of Ainslie stone, and each seven feet in height. They represent Agriculture and Commerce, symbolical of the use of the building; the introduction of these figures showing the practicability of employing art of high class in the decoration of a building, at a cost not exceeding that of mere routine and mostly unmeaning ornament.

An additional shaft is erected at the back of the building, and is carried to such a height as to admit of its being used as part of the ventilating apparatus, to draw off the vitiated air from the building. It is proposed to place in the interior of the building a clock, or time measurer, a rain gauge, a wind gauge, and a barometer; so that all the elementary sources which influence the growth and ripening of crops may be ascertained, and all the considerations which affect agricultural pursuits shall be recorded. In the spandrels of the archways between the doors are shields, charged with sheaves of corn. The capitals of the pillars have been expressly designed so as to be illustrative of the purposes of the building, and the capitals of the pillars in the interior correspond with those of the exterior, consisting of ears of corn, &c.

Thus, the use and purposes of the building have been studied in the interior as well as exterior decoration of the edifice.

The Newark Corn Exchange has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Duesbury, of London, the architect of the Derby County Lunatic Asylum, and is highly creditable to his taste and skill. The front is executed in stone from Coxbeach; the entire cost of the building is £4300.



COMMERCE.—BY BELL.



AGRICULTURE.—BY BELL.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE
NATIONAL DE PARIS, under the Management of M. DEJEAN.—Children under Eight Years of Age admitted at Second Price from the commencement of the Entertainment.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, and During the Week, will appear:—Mlle. Caroline, M. Thibault, Mlle. Anato, Ducco, Amaglio, &c.; M. M. Newsome, Laisné, le petit Loiset, nicknamed "The Little Devil," Lalanne, &c.; M. M. Auréli, Leclair, Young Auréli, and Mahomed Ben Said.
The Celebrated MATCH of the TWENTY-FIVE VOLTEIGERS, and, for the First Time, THE FETE OF FLOWERS.—Commence at Eight o'clock.
MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Commence at Two o'clock. Children at Reduced Prices.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, will be repeated Boleideu's popular Opera, LA DAME BLANCHE, as produced on Friday with the greatest success. Anna, Mlle. Chanton, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7th, Aubert's admired Opera, LE DOMINO NOIR. Angèle, Mlle. Chanton; Horace, Monsieur Couderc.—Boxes and Stalls for these attractive performances may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
The Celebrated ROBERT-HOUDIN will repeat his DAY PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock; and will also continue his original and extraordinary SOIREE FANTASTIQUES every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Doors open at Eight o'clock.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes, Orchestra Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Wars of the Jews. Second Week of the Gorgeous Cavalcade. The Christmas Pastime unprecedentedly successful.—On MONDAY, FEB. 5th, and during the week, the Performance will commence with the Grand Spectacle of THE WARS OF THE JEWS; or, the Fall of Jerusalem and the Doomed City. To be succeeded by brilliant and inimitable scenes of the Circle. To conclude, for the 36th time, with the immensely successful Comic Pastime of BOLD ROBIN HOOD; or, the Pretty White Horse and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest.—Box-office open from Ten till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.—A New Grand Spectacle, by Fitzball, will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 12.

NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.—On MONDAY, Feb. 5th, and all the Week, the beautiful Drama of THE RIVOLUC OF THE HILLS. Ernest, Mr. Lyon; Farouche, Mr. Emery; Yvonne, Mr. H. Widdell; Francis, Mr. T. Smith; Marriette, Miss Vincent; Jeannette, Miss Clara Tollet; Rosalie, Miss Blouffand.—After which, on Monday and Wednesday, THE SECRETARY; a Tale of Old Winchester Castle. Arthur Lester, Mr. Shepherd; Lady Julia, Madame Ponet. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, A NIGHT IN THE TOWER. To conclude with, every Evening, an entirely new Ballet, called THE SCULPTOR OF FLORENCE; in which Herr Duellin, Mlle. Theodore, and Mr. T. Matthews will appear.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The TWELFTH CONCERT (being the last but three of the series of fifteen) will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, upon which occasion Miss Lucomb, Miss Durlacher, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Brahms (the elder) will appear, together with other Vocalists of distinction. The Directors have also made arrangements with the celebrated M. Vivier, who will perform for the last time at these Concerts.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall; and of all music-sellers.—For Programmes see the "Times" of Monday next, Feb. 5th.

MR. LIONEL GOLDSMID will have the honour to appear at the MUSIC HALL, St. George's, Bedford-square, in a new and entirely original Entertainment, called AT HOME AND ABROAD, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5th, 1849. For particulars see bills of the day.—Tickets and places to be secured at the Hall. Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at Eight precisely. Hall, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Private Boxes, £1 10s. and £2 2s.

ADAMS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons, that his Annual Benefit Ball will take place at the above Rooms, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, when his celebrated BAND, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance. Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.; including refreshments. To be had at his Quadrille Office, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. N. Henderson, M.C., 19, Newman-street, Oxford-street; and at the Rooms.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—Now Open, with the following Exhibitions, viz. GRAND PANORAMA OF "PARIS BY NIGHT," Museum of Sculpture, Swiss Cottage and Mountain Forest, Classic Ruins, &c. The Museum of Sculpture being brilliantly illuminated during the day, forms a warm and delightful promenade, unimpeded by the weather. The only Exhibition in London having this advantage. The Day Exhibition is open from Half-past Ten (Panorama at Twelve) till Five; on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, with music as usual, from Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, 2s.; Caverns, 1s.; Children and Schools half-price. Visitors to the Colosseum will be admitted to the Cylorama at Half-price.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANVARD'S GRAND MOVING
PANORAMA is Exhibited TWICE EVERY DAY.—This is the largest Painting in the world, and presents three thousand miles of American scenery, extending over twelve degrees of latitude, from the Yellowstone River to New Orleans, through the heart of America.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—The Panorama commences moving at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven P.M. Doors open half an hour previous.

POMPEII.—PANORAMA OF THE RUINS OF POMPEII.—JUST OPENED, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW of the CITY of POMPEII, "The City of the Dead," with the recent Excavations, the magnificent Temples, Triumphal Arches, Mount Vesuvius, and all the surrounding classical and beautiful country. The Views of Vienna and Paris, showing the localities of the late political events, are also now open.—Admission, 1s. each view, or to the three, 2s. 6d. Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A VIEW in
the GOLD DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA is added to the NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. LECTURES on the CULTIVATION of the VOICE, and on the ART of SINGING, by G. Clifford, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock; on the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Dr. Bachoffner, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings; on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Ryan, with Brilliant Experiments, daily, and on alternate Evenings. Child's Phantasmagoria, with new Effects, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight. New Chromatope. Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell. Machinery and Models explained. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WOMAN AND HER INFLUENCE.—A LECTURE will be given upon this subject, by Mr. W. NICHOLAS, at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th Instant. D. W. Wire, Esq., will take the Chair at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.—N.B. There will be no charge for admission, as there is to be a Collection on behalf of the Early Closing Association. The attendance of Ladies is especially solicited.
375, Strand.
JOHN LILWALL, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 4.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 5.—St. Agatha. Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.
TUESDAY, 6.—The Sun rises at 7h. 32m., and sets at 4h. 56m.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Full Moon at 11h. 35m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 8.—Half quarter.
FRIDAY, 9.—The length of the day is 9h. 16m., the increase since the shortest
SATURDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
11	10	11	10	11	10	11
11	10	11	10	11	10	11

* During the morning of Monday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. D." "M. D."—Houses have been built of iron by Mr. Laycock, of Liverpool, and other engineers; Iron lighthouses by Mr. Alex. Gordon, who has lately published a pamphlet on the invention.
"H. W. H." North Perrott.—"Real Life in India," by "An Old Resident," is the book in question.
"C. W." Liverpool; and "Argus."—See the routes to California in the notes to Mr. Wylde's Map of the country, just published.
"W. E." Dublin.—The book in question may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"A Constant Subscriber."—See "Greener on the Gun."
"An Old Subscriber."—Morris Town.—Apply to Mr. Novello, music publisher, Dean-street, Solo.
"Clericus." Cantab.—Received.
"J. B. O." Woodside, is thanked.
"G. G."—The Royal Academy Exhibition closes in July.
"Z. J. M." should inquire of some print-seller as to the "Magna Charta Key."
"H. T. W."—Lewell.—"Ernest Maltravers" is by Sir E. L. Bulwer.
"W. P." St. Austell.—Apply to Orr and Co., publishers, Strand.
"J. M. D." Dublin.—See the New Small Debt Act.
"A. B." Colchester.—Bolton Priory, in Yorkshire, was an Augustinian monastery.
"Marylebone."—To call Derby "Darby" is now an old provincialism, almost in disuse.
"M. L. D." Sidney.—We have not room for your letter.
"C. E." Gainsborough.—Humphreys's work on "English Coins," lately published. Send your Charles's farthing to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"J. C."—Suanage, should make interest with a director of the Company.
"Télémaque." Oxford-street.—The landlord. See the New Act.
"Subscriber."—Cromford.—There are many other vessels for passengers besides emigrant ships. See the advertisements in the daily papers.
"M."—The address of Sir John Herschel is Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.
"G. B." Bingham.—The subject in question is not of the "Nook" class.
"J. B. S."—The price of Covers for binding our Volumes is Two Shillings and Sixpence each.
"L. N. L." Devonport.—The impressions of the New Great Seal of Ireland are on gilt paper.
"A. B. C." Boston.—The Royal crown upon the Army Medal is her Majesty's State Crown; that on the postage stamp, a tiara, or circlet.
"A Correspondent."—See the memoir of Joe Smith, the Mormonite, in our Journal.
"J. E. H." Hull.—Apply to Mr. Webster, coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"G. E." New York, is thanked.
"T. B." Edgeware-road.—Apply for the "Guide-Book" at Cruchley's, 81, Fleet-street.
"A. B. C."—It would not be agreeable to the author to have his anonym published.

"W. J. T." Hartley-row; "W. M." Belfast; "A. Y. Z." "E. B. C." Newport; "Amicus," "A. Z." "X." "Omega," "A. T." Hadley-green; "Cantab," "A Constant Subscriber," York; "Mortha," "Dramaticus," "E. H. P." "Welshman," "A Constant Subscriber," Limerick; "An Original Subscriber," "Pedagogus," "T. W." "J. B." "E. J. W."—We are not in possession of the information required by the above Correspondents. In some cases, however, it does not fall within the province of this Journal to reply to their inquiries.
"C. W." is thanked for the information, that it has been erroneously stated in the London papers that Lord Harry Vane is the son of the Marquis of Londonderry; whereas his Lordship is the youngest son of the late William Harry, Duke of Cleveland, who died in 1842; and is brother to the present Duke of Cleveland, and Lord William John Frederick Poulett, member for St. Ives.
"E. L." Lynn Regis.—By indictment.
"Voyageur."—See the article "Teflis," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," an excellent geographical authority; or search the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society."
"Gil Blas," Glasgow.—See Walker's "Pronouncing Dictionary."
"An Intended Sportsman."—Apply to Egg and Co., Piccadilly.
"Perambulator."—Dungannon.—We cannot aid you.
"A. A. A."—We do not understand you.
"A Subscriber."—Thirk, should complain to his newsmen.
"E. J."—Morning dress.
"A Lady."—We regret that we cannot aid you.
"An Admirer."—May obtain a pamphlet on the "New Church Colony of Canterbury," of Parker, 445, West Strand.
"Laura."—Certainly.
"Perth."—Yours is a case for a Solicitor.
"D. K."—See "Greener on the Gun."
"T. W. Y."—See the Shilling Manual of Oil-painting, lately published.
"E. J."—Southsea.—We can but acknowledge the receipt of the pamphlet.
"Juno."—Apply to Savory and Co., Cornhill.
"D. F."—The Tools and Boxwood for Engraving may be bought at Fenn's, 105, Newgate-street.
"A. T. E."—See the article on "Snap-Drum," in our Journal for December 25, 1847.
"The Mechanics' Home."—We have not room for.
"An Old Subscriber."—R. Mills.—The office of the Mechanic's Magazine is in Fleet-street. See the information as to Snipes being game in our Journal about a month back.
"D. Y."—Thanked for the Sketch of the Falls, though we cannot engrave it.
"G. M."—Lynn.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.
"G. C." Leeds.—Our Journal can be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain.
"A. L. B."—We cannot inform you of any recent work.
"C. R." Newark.—Anon.
"Dublin."—We cannot find room for the long letter on the "Prophecies."
"A Constant Subscriber."—We must decline advising you as to a Medical Attendant.
"J. S. O." Dursley.—The building of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was commenced in the year 1675, and finished in 1710.
"Alpha."—The quotation is from Wordsworth.
"A Bristol Subscriber."—A popular error.
"Jean."—The price of the "Gems of Wood-Engraving" is one guinea; of "Rolands on Fencing," 9s.
"Seguleius," Sheffield.—We really have not time to enter into such educational routine as pronunciation.
"E. B. J. V." Richmond.—We have not room.
"A. C." "E. H." and "Zelus."—Declined.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Stepney.—The case is not compulsory.
"M. S. B."—The Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, was married to Charles, Lord Blantyre, October 4, 1843.
HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES.—Replies to several are unavoidably deferred till next week.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Emigrant's Guide to California.—The Gold-seeker's Manual.—Four Months among the Gold-finders.—Kelly's History of the Year 1848.—Chalmers's Works. Vol. 6.—The Tithe Proctor.—The Tooth-ache imagined. By Horace Mayhew.—Rock's Companion to the Latin Dictionary.
Music.—"Life's Companions." "The Little Moles." "Winter's Warm Fireside." "Viola." "The Bridal Blessing." "The Last Meeting." "Robin Goodfellow Quadrilles." "Hamilton's Multum in Parvo for the Pianoforte."

CAUTION.—An inferior Cover for Binding the Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with an imitation of the new design, having been made by parties who seek to recommend their counterfeit as genuine, we caution our subscribers that none are genuine but those which bear on the back the address of our Office, "198, STRAND."

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, VOLUME THIRTEEN of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE COVERS FOR BINDING THE VOLUMES.—In future, our Subscribers will be charged 2s. 6d. only for Covers for Binding the Volumes. The Cover for Vol. XIII. is now ready. The Trade supplied.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

THE French have been again on the very brink and crater of a revolution. They seem, however, to have been saved from the catastrophe, at least for the present, by the overwhelming military strength of the Government whose measures provoked it. Although the old vices of the French people may have helped to bring both themselves and the President of their choice into this new dilemma, the new Ministry is principally to blame. Three several occasions of trouble and uneasiness have arisen within the last few days, all springing from the recklessness and impatience of the Government. Seeing danger in the continued existence of the Clubs of Paris, it proposed a law for their dissolution;—a law plainly at variance with an article in the recently promulgated Constitution, allowing freedom of meeting and discussion. It immediately became evident to all the Republican party, whether of the Red or the Tricolour hue, that Louis Napoleon and his advisers were only prepared to recognise the authority of that document as long as it suited their own purposes to do so. This aroused resistance, and was one occasion of the fearful agitation of the past week. But this was not the only error of the Government. It forgot the services of the Garde Mobile—that corps of gallant young men which, under General Cavaignac, was mainly instrumental in saving society from Red Republicanism and anarchy in June last. The Garde Mobile, it appears, was too highly paid, and its continued existence in its original and favoured state gave umbrage to the troops of the line. The Ministry accordingly resolved to disband it; and no attempt was made to conciliate a corps that had done such good service, and that had been held up for public admiration as the saviours of the country. The Garde Mobile, which had known so well how to aid authority, was prepared, like all other Frenchmen, to resist authority the moment it became really or apparently adverse to itself. Hence a conspiracy and mutiny, full of danger to society, broke out in the capital; and Red Republicanism and Socialism, ever ready to profit by the chances of civil warfare, again raised their heads in the terrible Faubourg St. Antoine, and in the dense purlieus of the twelfth arrondissement. This was the second danger of the week. The third was greater than either, and equally attributable to the want of judgment displayed by the advisers of the President. A majority of the French people, having no particular love for the Republic, have suddenly taken it into their heads to demand the dissolution of the National Assembly and the election of another Legislative Chamber holding views somewhat more Monarchical than the present body, which is moderately and sincerely Republican. The French people have apparently forgotten that the Assembly is their own deliberate choice—the creature of universal suffrage; and that it was elected by themselves for a certain task, which has not yet been accomplished. Nothing will satisfy them but its immediate and even forcible dissolution, although, by the month of May at the latest, the mission of the Assembly might be peaceably fulfilled, and its dissolution take place without question or disturbance. The new Ministry, finding the Assembly to be hostile to itself, has declared that no adverse vote of that body shall force it to resign. It has, moreover, placed itself openly in

the ranks of those who insist upon its dissolution; and joined—though a legal power itself—in the public outcry for the illegal destruction of a constituent, and therefore a Sovereign Assembly, *de jure et de facto*. It has thus placed itself in an unconstitutional position; arrayed against all shades of Republican opinion; put the climax to all its previous errors; and, by the combined influence and effect of its three exasperations, produced the imminency of a new Revolution.

We can understand this policy of M. Odillon Barrot and Prince Louis Napoleon, if their object be to overthrow the Republic by a coup d'état; and if they are sure of the army, and of Generals Changarnier and Bugeaud. The one holds the capital in his iron grip, at the head of a more numerous army than was ever before congregated within its walls. The other has left Paris to assume the command of the Army of the Alps, and to lead it, if necessary, against the Republicans. It is possible that the restoration of the Empire is their game; and if it be, it is very likely, considering the predilections of the Bonapartist millions in the provinces, and the notorious Napoleonism of the army, to be successful.

But, if they are sincerely anxious to uphold and to consolidate that Republic which they have sworn to serve, their policy appears more like the result of madness than of reason. General Changarnier is known to be of opinion that the restoration of the Empire is to be easily accomplished. Count Molé, too, thought, when the President was elected, that a month might transform him into Napoleon II.; and M. Odillon Barrot may, possibly, have been converted to the same views. If so, and if he have his coup d'état arranged, we can well understand all the proceedings of the past week. We cannot well account for them under any other supposition. To provoke an insurrection, and to crush it, is obvious policy on the part of those who have both the strong will and the overwhelming power to make a revolution for their own advantage, on the pretext of combating a revolution attempted by their opponents. It is evident that France is again in the throes. We shall, doubtless, be soon enabled to see the complexion and character of the new birth.

THE Overland Mail brings intelligence from the seat of war in the Punjab to the 21st of December, from Calcutta to the 24th, and from Bombay to the 4th of January. It furnishes the details of the engagement reported in our last between the forces under General Sir Joseph Thackwell and Shere Singh. They fully confirm the hurried statement sent by the previous mail; and also the supposition we ventured to make, that Shere Singh, though he might have lost a battle, was far from having been defeated. In fact, he made a masterly and successful retreat, with bag and baggage, and has taken up a strong post on the banks of the Jhelum, fourteen miles in advance of Sir Joseph Thackwell's camp, and twenty-four miles from his original position on the Chenab, where the gallant General Cureton lost his life. Here he has fortified himself, having an entrenched camp on both sides of the river. His forces amount to 30,000 men, and he has upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon. No attack had been made upon him in that position, nor did any seem to be immediately contemplated. Preparations, however, are being made for a decisive blow against Mooltan. Moolraj has but 9000 men in the fortress, and the besieging army under General Whish now amounts, including the allies under Major Edwards and Colonel Cortlandt, to 28,000 men, well provided. It was the prevalent opinion in India that Mooltan would be attacked about Christmas, and that nothing would be attempted against Shere Singh in his new entrenchments until the reduction of that fortress.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Tuesday the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Lady Fanny Howard, and Baroness de Speth. Her Majesty's private band attended after dinner in the Castle.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at three minutes before eleven o'clock, attended by Lady Portman, Lord Elphinstone, Major-General Bowles, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, and proceeded to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, travelling to Paddington by a special train, and afterwards proceeding to Buckingham Palace, where the august party arrived at twelve minutes before twelve o'clock. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness were received at the Palace by the Viscount Jocelyn, Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edward Howard, and Colonel Wyld. The Royal Standard was immediately displayed from the top of the new front of the Palace. The Queen went shortly before one o'clock to Gloucester House, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty was attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Elphinstone, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR WINDSOR.—The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and suite, left town in a carriage and four, at twenty minutes past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. The august party went from Buckingham Palace to Paddington, and left by a special train on the Great Western Railway for Slough.

MINISTERIAL DINNERS.—Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, gave a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening to a numerous party of the Members of the House of Commons. The guests assembled at seven o'clock, at his residence in Downing-street, appearing in uniform and Court costumes. The noble Premier read to his distinguished company portions of her Majesty's Speech to be delivered in Parliament on Thursday. The invitations comprised the Right Hon. the Speaker; the Mover of the Address, Lord Harry Vane; the Seconder of the Address, Mr. E. H. Bunbury. Cabinet Ministers: Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Lubbock, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. Officers of the Queen's Household: Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Edward Howard, &c., &c.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, gave a full-dress dinner also on Wednesday evening, at Lansdowne-house, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, several of the Cabinet Ministers and officers of the state of the Queen's household, and a party of peers.—Lord Stanley, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, gave a grand political entertainment on Wednesday evening, at his residence in St. James's-square, to an influential circle of Protectionist peers. The following noblemen constituted the party: the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Winchelsea.

Lady John Russell gave a full-dress *soirée* to a party of one hundred and fifty of the principal nobility and gentry in town, on Wednesday evening, at her residence in Chesham-place.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The whole of the ex-Royal Family of France, who have, as it is known, been staying for several months at the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond, have, with the whole of their attendants and numerous suite, left Richmond and returned to Claremont, with the intention of permanently taking up their abode at that Royal residence. The Countess of Neuilly has considerably improved in health since her sojourn at Richmond, and the Count and the rest of the family are in good health. The defective state of the receptacles for the supply of water to the establishment at Claremont is understood to be completely removed, and the necessary precautions adopted to prevent the occurrence of similar inconvenience. The ex-Royal Family have been in the receipt of important consignments of their personal and private property from the Continent; and in addition to some recent arrivals of the effects of the Duc d'Angoulême, with a collection of the property in his possession when he held an exalted position in Algeria, there have arrived a considerable quantity of plate, and other valuable effects, of the Prince de Joinville and other members of the family.

THE PAPER DUTY.—The paper-makers are resuming their efforts to get rid of the excise duties. At a meeting held in Edinburgh, last week, they submitted the various grounds on which they claim relief from an impost which they allege presses with peculiar hardship on their manufacture. In the glass trade the visitations of the excise, and the numerous and perplexing restrictions that attended the levying of the duty, were felt to be so oppressive, besides retarding the advance of the manufacture, that the Government of Sir Robert Peel at length consented to sweep away the impost entirely. The paper-makers have all along contended that they have as relevant ground for relief, whether looking to the annoyances they were exposed to in the course of the process, or to the public policy in removing the obstructions to the due development of an important branch of national industry.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships' House did not meet to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—In reply to a question from Sir J. PAKINGTON, Lord J. RUSSELL said he did mean to propose several resolutions connected with the sessional orders, which he trusted would facilitate the carrying on of public business in that House, which resolutions he would bring forward as the first business on Monday.

INDIA.—In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was true that orders had been sent out to India, to resume the territories which had been formerly in the possession of the Rajah of Sattara.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.—In reply to a question from Mr. HORSMAN, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had advised the Crown to appoint a commission to inquire whether the leasehold property of the Church might not be made more available for the promotion of religious instruction. Until that commission should have made its report he could not say what measures of ecclesiastical reform it might be thought advisable to adopt.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. STAFFORD then rose to resume the debate on the amendment to the Address. The hon. gentleman followed up the arguments of Mr. Disraeli, and contended that the interest of the producers and consumers should be fairly balanced, remembering the heavy taxation of the landed gentry as well as the burthens of other classes without being scared by a name—the name of free trade. He admitted that we had still a sufficient number of import duties to prevent the opinions of the Free-Traders from being carried out to their full extent, and he was far from saying that Protective duties should not be altered according to circumstances, but he was of opinion that for the protection of the agriculturist there could be raised no valid objection to a moderate system of impost duties. He was of opinion that the Government should have come prepared with measures respecting Ireland, instead of referring the matter to inquiry before a committee of some fifteen Irish members, whose unanimity might be judged of by the illustration of the nine Irish members referred to by the noble lord, amongst whom were found no less than five different opinions upon the subject of the poor laws. What security had they that they would not have fifteen different opinions in the committee obliging the Government to do at last what it ought to have done at first, namely, to take the matter into its own hands, and proceed at once to legislation? He wished the Government to declare at once how far it was prepared to stand by the Poor-Law at all, or whether they were prepared to make any and what concessions.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE defended the course pursued by the Government with respect to the Irish Poor-Laws. Last session, the Government promised that it would, early in the present session, concede the appointment of a Committee on the Poor-Laws; and the proposition, when made, would, therefore, be only a redemption of the pledge so given. He hoped that the committee would enter upon its duties in its proper spirit, and with a determination to bring its labours to an early close.

REPRESENTATION OF LEOMINSTER.—Mr. Phillimore has again retired from the candidature of this borough, and Mr. Peel (son of Sir Robert) is the only person left for the choice of the electors.

Mr. WYSE is forthwith to be appointed British Minister at the Court of Athens. This circumstance will account for the honourable gentleman's resignation of the office he lately held in the Board of Control.—*Globe*.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

All accounts concur, in reference to the affair of Monday, that Paris had the most narrow escape possible from being again made the theatre of a sanguinary insurrection. The failure thus happily effected of the plot of the ultra-Republicans to obtain possession of the reins of government, is attributed, in the main, to the foresight and energetic precautions taken by General Changarnier. The National Assembly have rejected the motion of M. Billault relative to the Budget of Receipts by a majority of 397 to 390. The Ministerial papers speak of the result as a triumph.

AUSTRIA.

Our latest accounts from Vienna officially confirm the statement that all the provincial Assemblies of the Lombardo-Venetian territory had refused to send delegates to the Diet at Vienna, with the exception of two, Brescia and Rovero.

THE INQUEST AT HACKNEY ON THE TOOTING VICTIMS.
EXTRAORDINARY TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Baker resumed, for the fourth time, the adjourned inquest, at the Old Mermaid, Hackney, touching the deaths of the four pauper children belonging to the parish of Islington, who died at the temporary asylum, Hackney, in a few hours subsequent to their removal from Mr. Drouet's at Tooting, on the 8th of January.

The Jury having answered to their names,

The Coroner read the following communication, which had just been placed in his hands:—

"Tooting, Jan. 29, 1848.
"Sir,—I am much obliged for your letter of the 25th inst., informing me of another adjournment of the inquest now pending at the Old Mermaid, Hackney. I assure you it was my intention to have been present at the inquest to-morrow (Tuesday), but being unsuccessful in arranging my bail, I am advised by my solicitors to remain away.

"I am very anxious to afford you every explanation and information relative to the late melancholy occurrences, and therefore trust my present painful position will be deemed sufficient excuse for my adopting this advice.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
"To W. Baker, Esq., Coroner, Old Mermaid, Hackney." "B. P. DROUET."

The Coroner then observed that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the decision he had come to was to discharge the Jury from further attendance, and thereby dispense with any further inquiry into the matter (sensation), a course which he deemed the fittest, both with regard to the individual who was in a short time about to undergo a trial upon a verdict of manslaughter, and the Judges who were to preside over that trial, in order that the course of justice should be rendered quite pure, and left unsullied by any other proceedings arising from a different source. After some further observations, he concluded by saying that it only remained for him to discharge the Jury in the usual form.

Mr. Merry (a juror): Pray, is it common to conclude inquiries of this nature in such a singular way?

The Coroner: It is quite regular.

Mr. King (a juror): I never heard of such a proceeding before. You do this, of course, upon your own responsibility?

The Coroner: The Judges permit a discretion in these cases. To be sure, it is not often exercised.

A Juror: Can we not return an open verdict?

The Coroner: The inquiry is now finished.

The Foreman: You have certainly taken us by surprise.

A Juror: We were prepared with our verdict.

The Coroner: The inquiry is over, and the jury are discharged. I have taken great pains to arrive at a just conclusion, and it is better for all that it should end without unnecessary injury to any person, there being no cause for complaint so long as the ends of justice are answered.

The jury were then formally discharged, and thus ended this singular shadow of an inquiry.

The following verdict was handed to the reporters as having been unanimously agreed to by the jury prior to the Coroner's arrival:—

"We find that the deceased children, John Keen, John Burke, William Neenan, and William Walton, of the parish of Islington, died of cholera, at Hackney, and that the predisposing causes have arisen from bad treatment and neglect on the part of Bartholomew Peter Drouet towards the deceased whilst in his establishment at Tooting, and that the said Bartholomew Peter Drouet was actuated thereto by mercenary motives."

ANOTHER VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER was on Wednesday returned against Mr. Drouet. This second verdict was found by the jury who have been for some days investigating before Mr. Wakley the cases of the deceased pauper children removed from the asylum at Tooting to Chelsea. The jury retired at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night, and at 10 o'clock announced their decision as follows:—"We, the jury, are unanimously of opinion that Bartholomew Peter Drouet is guilty of manslaughter in the cases of Mary Killick, Emma Ingar, and Martha Pollington: that George Hartley died of malignant cholera: that the jury sincerely regret that the children have been placed at so great a distance from Chelsea as to render it impossible for the guardians to visit and pay that attention which they at all times imperatively demand; and the jury earnestly request that the children be henceforth maintained in their own parish. And the jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion that the guardians and the Poor-law Commissioners are reprehensible for concurring in allowing the children to remain at Tooting so long after the dreadful mortality had commenced. The jury also beg to express their unanimous approbation of the prompt, humane, and beneficial conduct of the Board of Health, respecting the alarming circumstances attendant at Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting. And the said jury urgently recommend the abolition of the system of farming parochial children."

THE TOOTING TRAGEDY.—During the week meetings were held in St. Pancras and other districts of the metropolis, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the system of farming out paupers, and of the conduct of the different boards of guardians having children at Tooting, for negligent superintendence. At the St. Pancras meeting a resolution was also carried, pledging the meeting to present a testimonial to the jury who conducted the investigation which resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Drouet.

TRIAL OF MR. DROUET.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Mr. Clarkson applied to have the trial of Mr. Drouet, who stood charged by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury with the offence of manslaughter, postponed to the next session. The trial was ordered to stand over till next session accordingly.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at the Whittington Club on Monday, to consider the propriety of forming a Metropolitan Financial Reform Association, to act in unison with the Financial Reform Association established at Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. Searl, of Notting-hill, moved the first resolution, to the effect—"That, to avert from this country the evils which have been inflicted on other European states, from the want of a wholesome control on the part of the people over their respective governments, it is necessary that the strictest economy should be adopted by our Government; and to secure a continuance of this economy, when obtained, it is also necessary that the House of Commons should be forthwith reformed, until it shall be in a fit state to exercise complete control over the expenditure of the public money." Other resolutions pledged the association to act in unison with such other similar bodies as have been, or may hereafter be, instituted. In proposing the fourth resolution, Mr. Hyde called attention to the wonderful effect the creation of forty-shilling freeholders in South Lancashire had produced. Four years and a half ago they contested South Lancashire and were defeated. The Anti-Corn Law League set to work, and made forty-shilling freeholders, and at the last election not only did free-trade principles triumph, but that triumph did more to ensure the repeal of the corn laws than all the agitation which had preceded it. He moved, "That it is also necessary to promote throughout the country a well organised system for increasing the number of forty-shilling freeholders in counties, and complete attention to the registration of voters in counties, cities, and boroughs." Mr. Dyke, of St. Pancras, bore his testimony to the ease with which forty-shilling freeholders were manufactured, the small sum of 2s. 6d. per week being sufficient. A committee was appointed to carry out the details connected with the formation of the association.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(From a Correspondent.)—At the weekly meeting of this society, on Thursday night, the President, Lord Mahon, in the chair, there was read the original petition of Leland (believed to be the antiquary) to Cardinal Wolsey, dated from the King's Bench Prison, and praying that he (Leland) may be released, and confronted with the Knight whom he had charged with conspiracy; and upon which Leland had been previously examined by the Privy Council. The document is indorsed in what is believed to be Wolsey's handwriting.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; J. Pritchard, Esq., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Fenn, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of patients relieved during the present year was—in-door patients 667, out ditto 27,944, making the total number relieved 28,611; being an increase over the preceding year, of in-door patients 39, and out-door 6551. The total receipts for the year amounted to £4501, showing a decrease of £830, as compared with the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to £4843 9s. 8d., including £2093 7s. 7d. paid on account of old debts, which leaves a balance against the institution of £341 17s. 8d. On account of the necessity for practising a rigid economy, the governors had been compelled to keep two of the wards of the hospital unoccupied; nevertheless, they were happy to state that these wards were kept in readiness to receive patients in any case of emergency.

SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY.—THE SECOND PORTION.—On Monday, the sale of the second portion of this magnificent collection of books was commenced by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, the auctioneers, and again excited considerable attention. The topographical books were of the rarest description, and, being illustrated with a large assemblage of drawings, &c., fetched most extraordinary prices. The following were deserving of notice:—"Lyson's Topographical Account of Buckinghamshire," splendidly illustrated with 480 original drawings, many finished in colours, with some hundred shields of arms emblazoned; upwards of 360 portraits of eminent personages connected with the county of Bucks; above 460 plates of maps, views of noted buildings, pedigrees, scarce tracts, poetical broadsides, an autograph letter of Lady Grenville, &c. This matchless collection was formed by the late Lord Grenville, at an unlimited expense. It consists of eight folio volumes, elegantly bound in blue morocco, and was sold yesterday for £450. The purchaser was a stranger in the room, who gave the name of Williams. "Epithalamium Gallo-Britannicum, or a Discourse of the Marriage betwixt England and France, with the Portraits of the Most Illustrious Princes, Charles Prince of Great Britain, and of the Lady Maria Henrietta, daughter of France, with the Arms and Marriages passed betwixt England and France: printed in 1625." This tract (the catalogue states), if not unique, is the rarest of all those which relate to Charles I. The Discourse (which is dedicated to the Duke of Buckingham) is printed in quarto, but has been inlaid in large folio to correspond with the size of the frontispiece. In the centre are whole-length portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, surrounded with engravings of coats of arms. At the bottom are twenty-two verses subscribed, "Are to be sold by Thomas Archer, in Pope's Head-alley." This rare print was unknown to Granger and Bromley. Mr. Thorpe was the purchaser of it, for the sum of £21 10s. "The London Gazette, from 1665 to 1689, the first twenty-three numbers being called the *Oxford Gazette*," sold for £6 12s. 6d.—"Manners and Household Expenses of England in the 13th and 15th centuries," one of the rare publications of the Roxburghe Club, sold for £4 6s.—"Lyson's (Daniel) Environs of London and the Middlesex Parishes; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within 12 miles of that capital." This work, originally published in 6 vols., was enlarged to 18 quarto vols., on large paper, by the insertion of upwards of 1000 original drawings of gentlemen's seats, old houses, churches, &c., above 850 portraits, and 900 maps, views, churches, public places, &c. This, perhaps the most perfect work relating to the county of Middlesex, sold for £133. The other books sold fetched equally good prices, and the day's sale produced the large sum of £1006 17s.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just issued, that to the 5th of January, 1848, the purchase-money paid for metropolitan improvements amounted to £727,818; and that there remained to be completed to the date mentioned one purchase to the amount of £500, which had been agreed for, but the purchase-money had not been paid. The money (£727,818) was expended in the following manner:—In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn, £290,277 4s 10d.; in the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, £96,408 11s.; in the line from London Docks to Spitalfields Church, £139,341 5s. 6d.; in the line from Coventry-street to Long-acre, £179,543 8s. 8d.; and in the line from East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane, £22,247 15s.

THE CHIEF BAILIFFSHIP OF THE CITY SHERIFF'S COURT.—The Court of Aldermen and Common Council have appointed an early day this month to appoint a high bailiff of the new court for small debts—the New "Sheriff's Court." It will be remembered that Mr. Wood, the son of ex-Alderman Wood, was the first chief bailiff elected, but was suspended. The Court has also decided that being an attorney shall not be a necessary qualification, and that the chief bailiff shall, when necessary, personally enforce the process of the Court. The Judge of the Court has recommended Mr. Gore, the second candidate on the first election, the applicant having been many years principal officer of the old Sheriff's Court, and not provided for by the new Act, whilst all other officers of the Court of Requests received compensation.

VAGRANCY.—A deputation waited by appointment upon the President of the Poor-Law Board, at Somerset-house, on Saturday last, to make some suggestions on the subject of vagrancy, arising out of the resolutions passed at an important meeting of chairmen and clerks of unions which recently took place at Stoke-upon-Trent. The gentlemen who attended were Mr. Griffin, jun., of Stoke; Mr. Hay, of Penkridge; Mr. Dyott, jun., of Lichfield, and Mr. Latham, of Congleton. The President paid great attention to the statements addressed by the deputation, showing that some decided steps should be taken to suppress the growing evil of mendicancy in this country by creating an efficient police surveillance distinct from the Poor-Law, and promised his immediate and careful attention to them. Several other matters of importance connected with the administration of the Poor-Laws were discussed, and the deputation retired, after a lengthened interview.

FIRE AT THE EAST LONDON BAZAAR.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the place of merchandise used by the Jewish persuasion for the disposal of wearing-apparel, known as the East London Bazaar, situate in Royal Mint-street, Minorities. The premises, which covered an area of several hundred square feet, contained, at the time of the outbreak, the stock in trade of a large number of Jewish salesmen and general dealers. Information of the outbreak was promptly forwarded to the brigade stations, and six or seven engines were quickly despatched to the scene of conflagration. The firemen, upon forcing the doors, found a number of crates filled with goods, as well as several of the stores, in a general blaze; at the same time the flames were extending along the roof with great rapidity; and, in spite of vast torrents of water being scattered over the flames, it was not until past eight o'clock that they were safely extinguished, and not until a very considerable quantity of property had been destroyed, and the building extensively burned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.—During the week ending Saturday, Jan. 27, the official returns state the registered births to have been—Males, 814; females, 762; total, 1576. Deaths—Males, 573; females, 635; total, 1208. The number of deaths from cholera is 45, being a decrease of 17 and 49 respectively on the two previous weeks. Of 741 deaths from cholera since the commencement of the outbreak, 470 occurred on the south side of the Thames. Of the 45 deaths, last week from cholera, 14 occurred in the district of Wandsworth and Clapham, of which two were in the institution at Tooting. The total number of deaths in this house, or among children who have been removed from it, registered in four weeks, amounts to 188, of which 158 were returned as caused by cholera. The rest are ascribed to dysentery, mesenteric disease, &c. The deaths from diseases affecting the respiratory organs were 245, almost the same as the average, having declined from 325 and 300, the numbers of the two former weeks; while the mean daily temperature ranged from 24.6° on the 2d day of this month, to 49.6° on the 25th. 329 deaths were caused by the epidemic class of diseases, making an increase on the average of 108; and of these 76 were from scarlatina, or 44 more than the average; 56 by typhus, or 14 more than the average; while 22 persons died of diarrhoea and dysentery, the weekly average being 14. The 1208 deaths registered in the week show an increase of 39 on the average of five winters, but give a more favourable result than was obtained in the two previous weeks, when they were respectively 1448 and 1345.

Frederick Peel, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., the second son of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on Tuesday last.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VICE-ADMIRAL MALING.



THOMAS JAMES MALING, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who died on the 22nd ult. in his 71st year, at his residence, the Elms, near Worcester, was descended from an ancient family in the county of Durham; and was eldest son and heir of Christopher Thomas Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, in that county; and brother to the Dowager Countess of Mulgrave. He entered the Royal Navy in 1791, and was in constant active service up to 1827. He commanded the boats of the *Afinerva* in the daring action of their cutting out the French national 14-gun brig *Mutine*, at Santa Cruz, in 1797, for which gallant service he was promoted to Master and Commander. He served with Admiral Jervis on board his ship, when Midshipman, at the battle of St. Vincent. His dates of promotion were as follows:—Lieutenant, in 1797; Commander, in 1798; Post-Captain, in 1800; Rear-Admiral, 1830; and Vice-Admiral of the Red, 1841. He was Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester.

SIR JOHN STONHOUSE.



SIR JOHN BROOKE STONHOUSE, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, whose recent decease we here record, was the eldest son of John Stonhouse, Esq., and grandson of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, the 11th baronet. Sir John inherited his honors at the decease of his uncle, Sir Thomas Stonhouse, in 1810. The family of Stonhouse is of Kentish origin, and of great antiquity; it was raised to the baronetcy so far back as the 7th May, 1628. The baronet recently deceased was the thirteenth who had borne the title.

SIR AUGUSTUS-BRYDGES HENNIKER, BART.

This respected Baronet, Rector of Thornham Magna, Suffolk, and an active magistrate and Chairman of Sessions of that county, died on the 28th ult. The melancholy event occurred very unexpectedly, and arose from disease of the heart. Sir Augustus had just completed his fifty-fourth year. He married, first, Frances-Amelia, daughter of J. Henry Stewart, Esq., and by her (who died 17th June, 1823) he had a daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Charles Robert Bree, Esq. He married, secondly, 14th February, 1826, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John-Minet, third Lord Henniker, and by her has left a very large family, of which the eldest son is the present Sir Brydges-Powell Henniker, Bart., born 3rd September, 1835. The deceased Baronet was second son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Brydges Trecothe Henniker, who obtained a Baronetcy in 1813, and grandson of John, first Lord Henniker.

LADY JULIANA HOWARD.



Lady Juliana Howard was the youngest daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Carlisle, by his second wife Isabella, daughter of William, fourth Lord Byron. Lady Juliana was born on the 6th of July, 1790, lived in five reigns, and saw four coronations. She and her sister Lady Betty Delmé (the widow successively of Peter Delmé and Captain Garnier, who was drowned) had been amongst the most distinguished belles of the Court of George III.

Lady Juliana died on the 22d ultimo, at within less than six months of a hundred years of age. Her remains were interred on the 30th ultimo, at the Kensal Green Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the Earl of Carlisle, her Ladyship's grand-nephew, Captain the Hon. Eliot Yorke, and Mr. Delmé Radcliffe; accompanied by the private carriages of the deceased lady, of the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Earl of Carlisle. The funeral was under the direction of Mr. Aspinwall, of Grosvenor-street.

SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., was one of the heroes of the Peninsula, and he was esteemed to be among the finest light infantry officers in the British army. This gallant soldier entered the army as Ensign, the 23rd Nov. 1795, and rose through the various grades to that of Lieut.-General, which he attained, the 28th June, 1848. He was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and received a Cross and Clasp for his services at Roleia, Corunna, Vimiera, the Pyrenees, and Orthès. His last appointment was the command of the northern and mid-land districts, of which the headquarters are in the city of Manchester. Sir Thomas died at his residence, in the Crescent, Salford, on the 26th ultimo, in consequence of a cold caught while out hunting. He was upwards of seventy-three years of age, and has been fifty-three years in the army. At the time of his decease he was Colonel of the 71st Regiment.

DR. SMITH.

JOHN SMITH, LL.D., of Crutcherland, Secretary of the Maitland Club, and formerly a magistrate of Glasgow, and an eminent publisher there, was a man of far-spread literary distinction. He was the head of the firm of John Smith and Son, which was the oldest bookselling house in the west of Scotland, having been founded nearly a century ago by Dr. Smith's grandfather, who was the first to establish a circulating library in Glasgow.

Dr. Smith was educated at the High School and University, at Glasgow: from an early period he cultivated literature with zeal and success. He did not write much, but his knowledge and good taste procured him the society and correspondence of many of the most distinguished men of letters of the day, among them Scott, Campbell, and Professor Wilson. Dr. Smith received his honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow; and in 1832 he was chosen Secretary to the Maitland Club, in which office he showed the greatest zeal and ability. Mr. Smith was publisher of the first work of the late Dr. Chalmers, and to the last he was actively engaged in forwarding the interests of literature. His kindness and liberality to authors were generally acknowledged, and his charity and benevolence were everywhere great. Dr. Smith died of bronchitis, on the 22nd ultimo, at his house in West Regent-street, Glasgow, in the 65th year of his age.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN TO WINDSOR.—The works on the extension of the Great Western from Slough to Windsor are proceeding actively. Excavators have commenced the cuttings, and the occupiers of property have been served with the necessary notices.

The long-contested rating of the Basinstoke Station on the London and South-Western has been settled by the guardians, who have reduced it from £1760 to £1410, and that of the coke ovens from £150 to £100.

ECONOMY PER RAILWAY.—The reduction in the price of coal consumed at Bury St. Edmunds, since the opening of the Eastern Union Railway, has been equal to the yearly amount of poor-rates levied in that town.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—This railway company's extension line to Hampton Court was opened to the public on Thursday. There is to be a service of five trains a day to accommodate the pleasure traffic.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—This company have successfully appealed against the rating of their line in the township Gwersyllt. The parish rated it at £120 per mile, the Wrexham Petty Sessions reduced it to £30 per mile.

SOUTH DEVON.—On Sunday morning, soon after the passing of the down mail train, an immense stone or block of rock fell from the High Head Cliff, bounding over without injuring the atmospheric pipes, but, pitching across the outer rails, delayed the progress of the trains for upwards of an hour. Men, however, were set to work, and the huge mass, upwards of seven tons, was broken to pieces, and the line again cleared. A policeman is constantly stationed near this spot, as fragments of rock are continually falling.

GIGANTIC SCHEME.—The *Rhenish Democrat* states that a gigantic project, the construction of a canal between Kiel and the mouth of the Elbe, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea, is seriously contemplated. The reason assigned is the frustration of the monopoly of the passages of the Sound and the two Belts, at present enjoyed by the Scandinavian Powers. Without some such independent communication the creation of a German fleet would be vain.

THE SLAVE MOTHER CROSSING THE OHIO.—We remember (says a writer in the *True American*) the story of a cruel master who, without cause, had determined to sever a slave mother from her only child. She had been faithful under the very worst usage, and she determined to remain so, until he told her that on the morrow her child must be borne to New Orleans, to be sold there in the slave mart. It was mid-winter. The earth was frosted with a hard crust, yet at midnight she started for the Ohio, determined, if she could, to live and die with her child. She reached its banks as the pursuers rose the hill beyond: no boat was near; masses of broken ice were sluggishly drifting along; what was she to do? Trusting in Heaven, she put her feet on the treacherous element, and with it bending and breaking beneath her (spectators on either side expecting to see her and her child sinking at every moment), she boldly pushed on from cake to cake till she had landed safely on the Ohio shore. Five minutes sooner, and she must have perished; two minutes later, and she would have met with a watery grave; for before she had proceeded twenty steps the ice behind her, close on the Kentucky side, had broken, and was scattered ere she reached the mid-river. "Thank God, you and your child are safe," exclaimed the hard-hearted master, as he saw her land, rejoiced that he had escaped the responsibility of their death. "Brave woman," said a Kentuckian, who had witnessed her escape, and met her at the landing, "You have won your freedom, and shall have it." The mother and child were kept together, and liberty and love are now their lot in their humble but happy home.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.



THE ROBIN OF HER MAJESTY, IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person. The doors were opened at 12 o'clock, and ladies, in full dress, continued to arrive in quick succession, until every seat was occupied, and some were compelled to stand, for want of room.

The 1st Regiment of Foot Guards was stationed opposite the entrance of the House of Lords, and the Horse Guards lined the road from the Palace. Shortly after one o'clock the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and other great officers of State, entered the house.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Master of the Horse and the Mistress of the Robes, left Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before two, in the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and proceeded through the Park to the House of Lords. A very large crowd was drawn together to witness the procession, lining the entire way from the Palace to the Parliament House; the whole of the windows whence a view of the procession could be obtained being filled with splendidly-dressed ladies, who repeatedly cheered her Majesty and her illustrious Consort as they proceeded through Whitehall and Parliament-street to the house.

Her Majesty arrived at the House about twenty minutes past two, when her arrival was immediately announced by a discharge of cannon. Soon afterwards the trumpets sounded, and the procession entered the house, led by the Heralds in their State tabards, followed by the Lord Chancellor and the Great Officers of State, her Majesty's robe being borne by six pages. Prince Albert took his place on the left of the Queen, who proceeded to the Throne and took her seat, all the Peers and

Peersesses rising, but taking their seats on her Majesty commanding them to be seated.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered the Royal Speech to her Majesty, who commanded the Commons to be sent for. They immediately appeared at the bar, headed by the Speaker, attired in his State robes, when her Majesty, with her usual distinctness, read the following most gracious Speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

"It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the north and in the south of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

"The hostilities carried on in the Island of Sicily were attended with circumstance so revolting, that the British and French Admirals were impelled, by motives of humanity, to interpose, and to stop the further effusion of blood.

"I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained, to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily. The negotiation on these matters is still pending.

"It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending Powers, to prevent the extension of the calamities of war, and to lay the foundations for lasting and honourable peace. It is my constant desire to maintain with all Foreign States the most friendly relations.

"As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

"A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjab, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

"I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation Laws.

"If you shall find that these laws are in whole or in part unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

"The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the Estimates of last year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe.

"The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed; but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which in the last session you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore.

"The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

"It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement.

"I have to lament, however, that another failure in the potato crop has caused very severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

"The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your inquiry; and any measure by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

"It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during a period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolution.

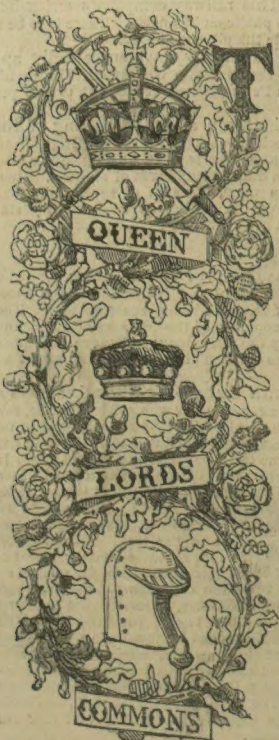
"I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of freedom and of justice."

Her Majesty having retired, the House adjourned during pleasure, and assembled again at five o'clock, at which time there were an unusually large number of Peers present.

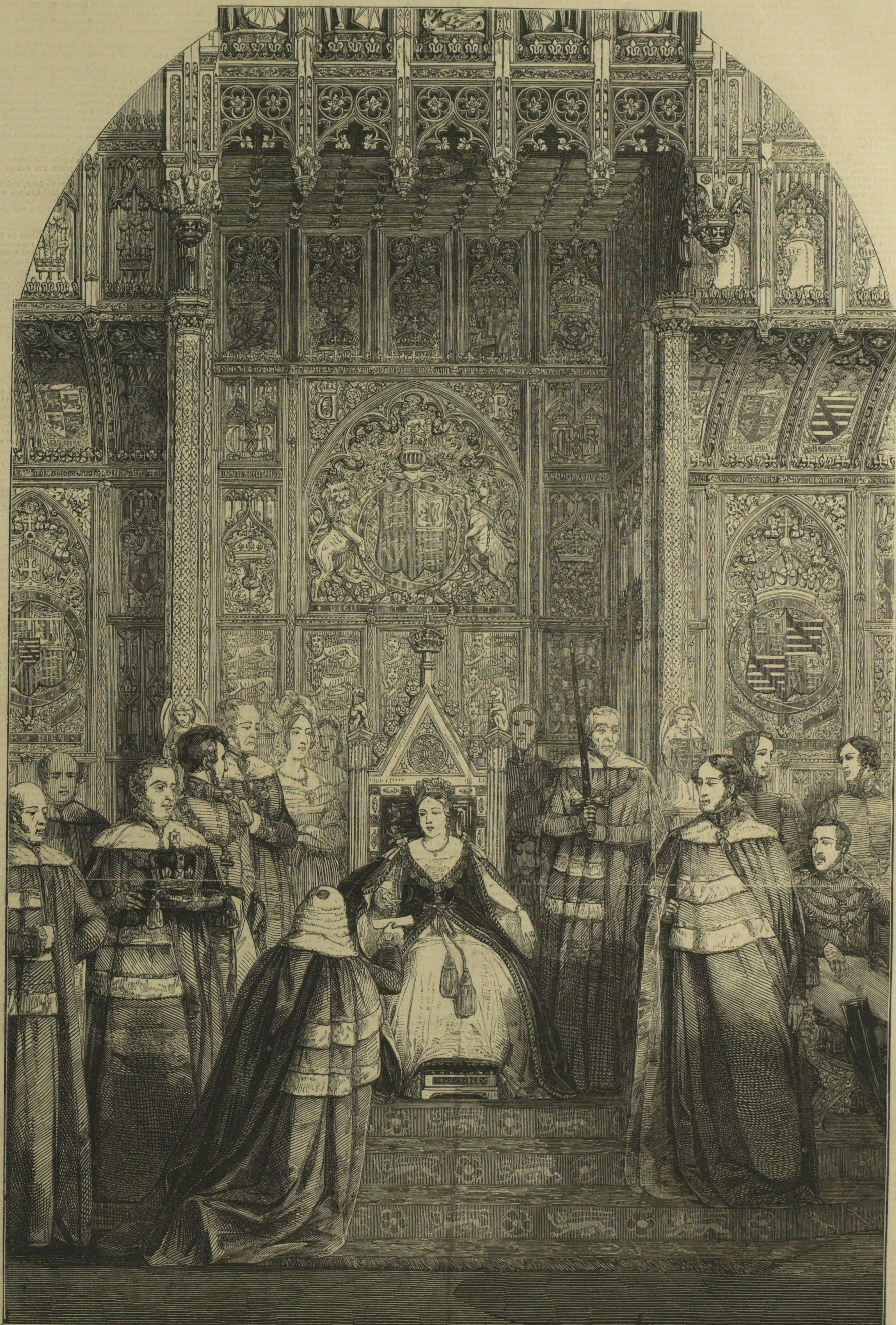
THE ADDRESS.

Her Majesty's Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor and the Clerk at the table,

Earl Bruce rose to move the Address in answer to the Speech from the



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



THE QUEEN ON THE THRONE RECEIVING THE SPEECH FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Throne, and, after claiming the indulgence of the House as being the first occasion on which he had the honour of addressing them, he proceeded to notice the leading points referred to in the Royal Speech, congratulating their Lordships that they had not only been able to maintain peace at home, but that their intervention had had the effect of putting a stop to the sanguinary conflicts that had been for some time carried on in Schleswig-Holstein, and in the south of Europe. It was an additional satisfaction to him to find that while they had been enabled to maintain the public tranquillity, and while the whole European Continent was in a state of agitation or insurrection, the expenditure of this country was in process of reduction in almost every department. At the same time, he trusted that no considerable diminution of the naval or military strength would be attempted; but that Great Britain would still be enabled to maintain that bold and determined front which was the best guarantee for the preservation of peace. He was rejoiced to find that the friendly dispositions that had been evinced by the French Government had been borne out by the reductions that had recently been suggested in their military force; and he was satisfied that it would be responded to in a similar spirit by this country. The noble Earl then referred to the gratifying increase that was visible in the revenue of the country, and to the disturbances that had taken place in Ireland, which had been put down by the energy of the Executive, and the good feeling and loyalty of the great bulk of the population of that country. After referring to the deaths which had taken place since that House had last met, and paying a handsome tribute to the late Lord Auckland, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord George Bentinck, the noble Earl concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Lord BATEMAN seconded the Address, expressing his great satisfaction at the tranquillity which prevailed throughout every part of the kingdom, and which strikingly contrasted with the disturbances and troubles that prevailed abroad. It was extremely gratifying to find that the interposition of the British Cab net had had the effect of suspending hostilities in both the north and south of Europe, and that negotiations were now pending which would have the effect he hoped of bringing about an amicable arrangement. The noble Lord then referred to the unhappy state of Ireland, and expressed a hope that the Government would be enabled to devise measures during the present session which would have the effect of restoring order, tranquillity, and industry. He deprecated any considerable reduction of their naval or military forces; and after some other remarks upon the leading topics referred to in the Speech, concluded by seconding the Address.

Lord BROUGHAM said it was a subject of most unfeigned satisfaction to him to agree with the mover and seconder in most of their observations, although he feared they took too sanguine a view of the improvement in their commercial and manufacturing department, and objected to their taking credit for a sum of £800,000 paid on corn, duty which actually ceased to be levied on that very day. He then referred to the new league which had been set on foot, apparently for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the expenditure of the country, but having really very questionable and very pernicious objects in view. It was directed against the landed interest, and he for one would take his stand against this crusade at the very outset. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to point out the various burdens and taxes imposed upon land, and contended that the money-holder was in a much better position than the landholders. He thought it right on the very first occasion that presented itself to expose the delusion and the deception that was attempted to be practised. He then referred to the state of France, and observed that matters were in so precarious a position in that country, that it was impossible to say what events a few days or hours might bring forth, and that, under such circumstances, it would be extremely impolitic and injudicious in this country to reduce her defences. He also suggested the expediency of maintaining the most amicable and intimate relations with Austria and Russia, who were their natural allies, and could never come into contact with them. The noble and learned Lord concluded by complaining of the bungling manner in which the state prosecutions in Ireland had been conducted, and observed that it appeared to him that new lawyers were as much required in Ireland as new laws and improved legislation.

Lord BEAUMONT agreed in much that had fallen from Lord Brougham, and was sorry to differ from him upon any point; but with regard to our interference in the affairs of Sicily and Naples, he would say, that so far from thinking the British Government had gone too far, in his opinion they had not acted up to the obligations imposed upon them by the treaty of 1812.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA deprecated any reduction of the naval or military expenditure of the country, which, in the present state of the Continent, would be nothing short of a great public calamity. The noble Earl also complained of the depressed state in which the agricultural interest was placed, and trusted that some measures would be devised to relieve it from the burdens which it laboured under.

Lord STANLEY said the Government was mistaken in supposing that his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) was at all disposed to support the policy which they had been pursuing. Although the Speech from the Throne was apparently satisfactory, he maintained that the facts did not bear out the favourable view that had been therein given of the position of the country at home and abroad. He thought their foreign policy had been most injurious, and that their interference had been, in every instance, attended with the most unfortunate results. After referring to the case of Sicily and Schleswig-Holstein, the noble Lord adverted to the trade and commerce of the country, which, he regretted to say, was in a most depressed state, notwithstanding the assertions that were contained in the Speech from the Throne. He observed that the large revenue which had hitherto been obtained from the duty on corn would terminate with the present day, and thus would still further injuriously affect the resources of the country. He also instanced the state of the deposits in the savings-banks, which indicated, by their depression, the impoverished condition of the working classes of the country. The noble Lord concluded by moving an amendment expressive of the regret that House that neither the foreign policy of the country, nor the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing interest, would justify it in addressing her Majesty in the language of congratulation.

The Marquis of LANDOWNE defended the course pursued by the Government, more especially as regarded their interference with the affairs of Sicily. He contended that his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had, in every instance in which his interference had been called for, been most successful and fortunate in bringing about a settlement of the differences that existed between their allies. He expatiated upon the barbarous and sanguinary character of the contest in Sicily, which fully justified their putting even a temporary stop to hostilities. Her Majesty's Government were perfectly ready to take upon themselves the entire responsibility of that interference. The noble Lord then referred to the affair of Schleswig-Holstein, which he said was in a train of satisfactory settlement, and indicated the course they had adopted with regard to Spain, whose Ambassador had been peremptorily ordered to leave London in consequence of the unpardonable act of insolence which had been committed upon the English Ambassador at Madrid. He then referred to the commerce and manufactures of the country, which, notwithstanding the assertion of Lord Stanley, he contended were in a state of progressive improvement.

The Duke of RICHMOND assured the House that the agricultural interest of the country had never been in such a state of distress and depression as at the present moment. He confessed that he looked forward to the time when the Government would be compelled in self-defence to interfere, and extend some protection to landowners and farmers. They would, he was assured, be ultimately convinced, that the home market was, after all, that upon which their greatest dependence was to be placed.

Earl FITZWILLIAM maintained that the Anti-Corn-Law League had accomplished all its important alterations in the fiscal arrangements of the country, not from any power of its own, but because it was the representative of the opinions of the great bulk of the community.

The Earl of YARBOURGH said, although he had been opposed to the free-trade policy that had lately been introduced, he was willing, now that it had been carried out, to give it a fair trial. He could not support the amendment of Lord Stanley.

The Duke of ARGYLE also expressed himself opposed to the amendment.

The Duke of WELLINGTON addressed himself to the foreign policy of the Government, and deprecated the discussion before all the documents connected with the subject had been laid before the House. Under these circumstances, he could not support the amendment of Lord Stanley, and hoped their Lordships would reject it.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the Address	52
For the Amendment	50

Majority against Amendment .. 2

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker entered the House, attended by Lord William Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took the chair at half-past one, when the attendance of Members was by no means numerous.

Amongst the Honourable Members who were earliest in their places we observed the following:—Lord Lincoln, Mr. Hume, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Gladstone, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir John Pakington, Colonel Thompson, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. Brotherton.

At half-past two o'clock, Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Speaker, in obedience to the summons, left the chair, and, attended by nearly all the members present, proceeded to the bar of the House of Lords.

After a short absence, the Speaker returned to the House, which then adjourned. The House re-assembled at a quarter to four o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. TUFNELL said, with the permission of the House, he would state the course her Majesty's Government intended to pursue in reference to the first business of the session. To-morrow his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Stamp and Excise departments. On Monday his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury would move the sessional orders. On Tuesday the Secretary for Ireland would move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. On Friday his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and alter the Irish Poor-law; and on Monday week his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury would move for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER intimated that he had been summoned to the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's Speech from the Throne. [The right hon. gentleman then read the Speech, which will be found in another part of our paper.]

Lord HARRY VANE, in rising to move that an Address should be presented to her Majesty, in answer to that most gracious Speech, said he was unable to avail himself of the plea so often set up by those standing in the position in which he now stood, that he had recently become a member of that house, and was entitled to solicit their indulgence. But if he was unable to urge that plea, he trusted that indulgence might be accorded to him in consideration of the remarkable incidents which had marked the annals of the year gone by, and of the impending uncertainty which still hung over the face of Europe, as well as in consideration of the important nature of the domestic policy which would be brought under the attention of the Legislature. The paragraphs of her Majesty's Speech to which he would in the first instance advert, and to which he begged to request the attention of the House, were those which related to the foreign relations of this country. It was a subject of congratulation to all, considering the marvellous incidents which crowded in such rapid succession in the space of the year just gone by, to see that the forbearance, the prudence, and the deep sense of responsibility—perhaps he might say the mutual apprehension of those at the head of the administration of affairs in Europe—had induced them to use their best efforts to preserve Europe from any further calamity, in addition to those disastrous events which had occurred. (Hear, hear.) There were events to which he wished now to allude, but he was not about to enter into any historical dissertation as to the cause of those events. He alluded to the war of Germany against Denmark, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and to the invasion of Lombardy by Sardinia. He was not about either to censure or condemn those two acts; and his only motive for alluding to them was, to direct the attention of the House to the particular relations which this country held in regard to those two countries. The noble lord then took a rapid survey of our foreign relations, and having glanced at the topics mentioned in her Majesty's Speech, concluded with the expression of a hope that the last paragraph in her Majesty's Speech would meet with unanimous approbation from all parts of the House, namely, that the destinies of this country must depend upon Almighty God. That they must depend upon His superintending mercy was evident; and he trusted that that protection which had so long been vouchsafed to their institutions would continue to be extended to them. (Cheers.) The Noble Lord then read the Address, which was, as usual, the echo of the Royal Speech.

Mr. E. BENBURY seconded the motion. He hoped that Ministers, in seeking for a continuation of the coercive powers with respect to Ireland, would justify their demand by showing that those were absolutely necessary; and in the revision of the Irish Poor-law he trusted that hon. gentlemen would introduce no question of a political nature which would render the remedy of the evils complained of more difficult. There were many members in that House unconnected with Ireland, as he was, but who yet bore no sentiments towards that country except of deep sympathy for her sufferings, with an earnest desire to alleviate them and to repair the wrongs of which they complained. (Hear.) But they must bear in mind that it was not within the power of men, in one session, or in a longer period, to undo that which had been the work of ages. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI said that the Address was not a candid statement to the people of the condition of the country. Ireland was put prominently forward; but it did not appear that the Government thought it requisite to do anything immediately even for Ireland, for they only proposed to inquire, when they ought to be prepared to legislate. The Irish Members were ready to complain of the evils under which the people of that country laboured; but had they ever asked themselves how much of the evil was attributable to themselves—how much to the measures they had supported in that house, and how much to those which they had opposed? He saw opposite to him a gentleman who represented an Irish county, who, in a speech very recently made at a public meeting, attributed much of the evils of Ireland to the Repeal of the Corn Laws; and yet, on turning to the votes, he found that that gentleman had voted for the very measure by which they had been repealed. (Hear, hear.) The Irish Ministers, generally, had given to the proposition of Lord George Bentinck for railways in Ireland their private encouragement; but, though it was well calculated to relieve Irish distress, and had since been partially acted upon by the Government, they gave it their public opposition. (Cheers.) He was glad to perceive the omission of all allusion in the Speech to the endowment of the Catholic Church, and therefore hoped the Government had no intention of adopting a plan opposed to the spirit of the age. In reference to the commercial system of the present Government, it had proved a total failure—a failure which would have been still more manifest had it not been for the famine, which had kept up prices to a remunerating point. The cause of the failure of the system was sufficiently evident. The countries whose produce England so largely took, almost free of duty, would not take English produce in return on similar terms. All reasonable men were now being convinced that the only safe course of proceeding was by establishing the commercial system of the country upon the principle of reciprocity. They could no longer put off the consideration of our colonies. (Cheers.) Ever since they had adopted the principle of fighting hostile tariffs with free imports, they had been sacrificing the trade both of the colonies and of the mother country. With respect to the increase of the revenue the Address spoke very modestly; at which he was not surprised when he recollected the source from which that increase was chiefly derived; and that source ceased on the very day of their meeting to commence the labours of the session. With respect to the omissions of the Speech, he had to remark that it was the first time for years that her Majesty had not been able to congratulate the country on receiving the most friendly assurances of amity from all foreign powers. This omission was most significant. He had to ask in reference to Sicily, whether the British and French Admirals on that station had any instructions to stop the belligerents in that island? And he had also to ask who was the King of Naples referred to in the Speech? He knew of no such Sovereign. He did know of a Sovereign whose title was the King of the Two Sicilies. No one talked of the Queen of Great Britain as the Queen of London, and he was at a loss to know why in the Speech from the Throne there should be the creation of a King of Naples. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to comment on the absurdity of the mediations attempted by the Government in the concerns of foreign nations—mediations invariably unsuccessful, for no one could divine what were the points of mediation, or who the parties between whom they sought to mediate. If the Emperor of Austria had been left alone—if Denmark had been left alone—and if Naples had been left alone, all Europe would have been now at peace; but, because Government would mediate, tranquillity could not be restored. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to congratulate the Ministry upon their adopting the principles of financial reform from the Liverpool Association, but he was at a loss to know what "aspect of affairs" had enabled them to effect very large reductions. Was the disaffection in Ireland the aspect referred to? Was the rebellion in the Punjab the aspect? Or, was that aspect to be found in the armies which were in motion all over Europe? He could not, for his own part, find this aspect of affairs which enabled them to make a large retrenchment, and it was to obtain information upon this point chiefly that he had risen to address the House. It could not be, he believed, that the ministers had become converts to the perpetual peace theory. Many tracts had been written upon the subject, and it might be well to know what effect those pamphlets had produced upon a Government which was so susceptible to out-of-door impressions. (A laugh.) At all events, whatever retrenchments they might propose, unless they were warranted by sound judgment, they would be opposed strenuously by his side of the House. All retrenchments entered into, not from political reasons but from party motives, ended in increased expenditure. Ministers were truckling in this matter to a noisy minority, who thought themselves strong because they had beaten two Ministries. He should, for the reasons he had stated, move as an amendment the insertion of these words after the words "progressive improvements"—"That neither the condition of our foreign affairs, nor the state of commerce, manufactures, or the revenue, are such as to justify the language of congratulation used in the Speech, and that the agricultural interest and the colonial dependencies of this country are labouring under a depression well calculated to excite anxiety." The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst general cheering.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said he had to move an amendment to a passage in the Address preceding that to which the hon. member had moved his amendment. The paragraph to which he referred he thought no Irish member could agree to who wished well to his country, and he should therefore move the omission from the Address of the passage relating to insurrection in Ireland, and to insert words to the effect that the disturbances in Ireland had not been removed, but that a feeling of discontent, augmented by the distress of the people, still existed, which it would be the duty of Parliament as speedily as possible to rectify.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL seconded the amendment.

Mr. FAGAN said it would be very inconsistent on the part of the Irish members if they objected to inquiry now, and called for immediate legislation, after having so loudly complained last session that the inquiry they demanded was denied them. To prove the necessity for inquiry, he stated the fact that, at a meeting of nine Irish members in Dublin, a few days since, no less than five different means were proposed for the remedy of the evils of the Irish Poor-Law.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in a tribute paid by Mr. Disraeli, to the memory of Lord George Bentinck, and was of opinion that such losses to the country should not be passed over in silence, as it must deeply suffer by the withdrawal of so much integrity and so much untiring industry from the public service. With respect to Ireland, he remarked that the Coercion Bill was not a measure against Ireland; on the contrary, it was a measure for Ireland—a measure to preserve order and constituted authority, and all that was valuable in society in that country. The fact stated by Mr. Fagan, that out of nine Irish members, no less than five held different opinions respecting the amendments to the Poor-Law, was a sufficient proof that enquiry should precede legislation. With respect to the amendment moved by Mr. Disraeli, he thought it was one of a most extraordinary character. In reply to the observations on the repeal of the Corn-Laws, the noble lord defended the course pursued with regard to them, and hoped no one would attempt, and that above all no one would succeed, in imposing a duty on food. With respect to our foreign relations, it was unexampled, that without any knowledge or insight into the transactions referred to by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, the House should be called upon to give its opinion as to their policy. In the case of Austria, this country was invited to mediate between that country and Sardinia by the Emperor of Austria himself. By acting in concert with France, this country had materially aided in maintaining the peace of Europe; while, by a different course, every surrounding nation would, most probably, have been plunged into a general war. The complaint of the hon. gentleman, in fact, amounted to this, that by mediation they had put a stop to hostilities—that they had prevented war. The noble Lord then entered into a history of the Sicilian Constitution of 1812, its destruction, and the subsequent struggles of the people for independence; and defended the interference of Sir Wm. Parker, and the policy since that period adopted by the British Government. He condemned as irrational the proposition of the Liverpool Financial Association in reference to the army and navy estimates, and contended that whatever reductions might be made, could not be so made with the view of making the estimates square with the estimates of 1835, or any other particular year, but entirely with a view to the requirements of the public

service. He rejoiced at the firm position which this country occupied, while all others were agitated by revolutions. He rejoiced that Austria was resuming its ancient splendour, and he rejoiced that there were symptoms which induced a hope of speedy tranquillity for Europe. The noble Lord concluded his speech by an appeal to the House to declare that the acts of the Government were not such as to call for its condemnation on the first night of the session.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE contended that, as Ireland had suffered more than any other part of the empire by the Free-Trade measures of the Government, it was entitled to the greater boon at its hands.

Mr. HERBERT was of opinion that Government should come forward at once with some distinct plan of its own for the remedy of the evils of the Irish Poor-Law.

Mr. HUME was quite disappointed with the Speech from the Throne. It said nothing about the equalisation of taxation, although Government had pledged itself to turn its attention to the subject. It said nothing about reduction of taxation, from which he assumed that the proposed reductions would only bring the expenditure of the country barely within its income, but would do nothing towards relieving the burthens of the country. Did the Government, he would ask, mean to say that it would take its stand against any further concession to the representation of the country? He strongly condemned the tyranny exercised in our colonies, which led him to wonder that they had not been all of them driven to insurrection.

Mr. A. STAFFORD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that they might be allowed to take the division on Mr. Grattan's amendment, and he would not then object to adjourn the debate on the amendment of Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. STAFFORD withdrew his motion in order to allow this to be done, and the gallery was cleared for a division, when the amendment of Mr. Grattan was negatived by a majority of 200 to 12.

On the motion of Mr. STAFFORD, the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion was then adjourned.—The House rose at half-past 12 o'clock.

The appearance of the House of Lords, crowded by high-born dames in the gayest attire, and wearing most tasteful head-dresses, mingled with the scarlet-robed Peers, Prelates, and Judges, was peculiarly beautiful, and formed a scene so striking, that it is impossible to describe it with the pen, or for a pencil destitute of the medium of colour to depict.

When her Majesty entered, the *coup d'œil* was superb in the extreme; the gorgeous dresses of the heralds, and the official personages in the Queen's suite, adding to the richness of the scene by filling up the space around the Throne, which till then was vacant.

The Robing Room is fitted up with a chair of state for the Queen, under a canopy, and chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, elevated on a platform corresponding in number of steps with that to the Throne in the House of Lords. We must observe, however, the Throne and its fittings in this apartment are merely temporary, being removed after the ceremony.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres continue to flourish. The season has commenced early, and London is already very full. The new year opened to the middle classes (who form the great mass of supporters of the theatres) with somewhat more cheering prospects than had greeted them of late; and the re-decoration and new management of some of the favourite houses also helped to bring about the reaction.

With all this, some of our most popular performers are still disengaged in London, including, first and foremost, Mrs. Nesbitt, whose joyous laugh and spirits we can ill afford to lose.

ST. JAMES'S.

Boieldieu's opera of "La Dame Blanche" was produced here for the first time on Wednesday night, its representation being honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with a large and brilliant attendance of the leaders of the fashionable world. Boieldieu, a composer of considerable elegance, who graced the last years of the French empire, exhibits in his selection of this subject as much feeling as he has done in the music with which he has portrayed it. The words, by Scribe, render most interestingly the subject familiar to all our readers as the popular novel of "The Abbot," by Scott. Of course, the supernatural portion of the tale has been selected; and had the composer himself assisted at the representation, he would have had to record, as we do now, a full satisfaction with all the members, whether of the vocal corps, or of the band, under the direction of M. Haussens.

The *White Lady* was represented in a most charming manner by Mdle. Char-ton: not appearing until the second act of the opera, she contrives, from that moment, to concentrate in herself the main interest of the drama. The mixture of archness and solemnity with which she mystifies the young heir of Avenel is singularly piquant; nor is she wanting in sensibility or feeling, her execution being faultless. The character of *Gaveston* obtained strong individuality in the hands of M. Bugnet; and M. Sayer—not he of the "Reform"—was quietly humorous in the slight sketch of *Dickson*, especially where he bids for the Avenel estate.

The next success that we have great pleasure in recording is that of M. Bonnamy. This gentleman, a stranger to our musical public, has made the greatest advances in their good graces. A certain timidity appeared to check the full exhibition of his powers, both vocal and histrionic; but when, at moments, he seemed to extricate himself from his stage fright, the superiority of his vocal skill and the delicacy of his execution raised him, in our critical esteem, to a position far above that which his previous efforts had promised.

The cavatina, "Viens, viens, gentille dame!" received a rapturous and unanimous encore; and, if we be not mistaken, it is to M. Bonnamy's part in that scene that this well-deserved compliment was paid.

The opera, as a whole, achieved a great success; in which the orchestra, the chorus, and the vocalists may each claim an equal share.

We must not forget the management, to whom the greatest credit is due for the manner in which it has produced this elegant work, under the disadvantages of the comparatively limited resources of this theatre.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"King John" has been revived at this house with all that care and splendour even that distinguished its earlier productions. We spoke of the performance at length upon the first representation. The only change has been the substitution of Miss Glyn for Mrs. Warner in *Lady Constance*. A very clever little girl, named Mandelbert, played *Arthur* with so much sense and expression, that she deserves especial mention. She is, if we mistake not, the same who lately filled some little part in the opening of the Olympic Pantomime. The house was filled on Monday with an audience composed of those well-known and honoured in the theatrical and literary circles of London; and the general impression left by the performance was that of extreme satisfaction.

THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCES AT BATH AND BRISTOL.—The days of the performances are now finally arranged as follows:—They will commence on Monday, the 19th instant, at Bath, with "Richelieu" and "The Captain of the Watch;" on the 20th the same representations will be given at Bristol. There will be a ball at Bath on the Wednesday, under the patronage of the various resident families; and, on Friday, the 23rd, "Used Up," "His First Campaign," and "A Day well spent," will be performed at Bristol. These pieces will be repeated at Bath on Saturday evening, the 24th, with which the week's entertainments will conclude. The rehearsals are now taking place nightly at the Strand Theatre, under the direction of Mr. George Ellis, to whose general superintendence the late Royal theatricals at Windsor were confided. It is said that none of the gentlemen engaged in the performance will appear under their own names, but with those that they have taken at Canterbury and elsewhere. Several of the boxes are already retained, and the audiences are expected to be both brilliant and numerous. The York House, at Bath, will be the headquarters of the amateurs during the week. Not the least attractive performance will be the *Julie de Montmar* of Mrs. Nisbett in "Richelieu."

The Leamington theatre will open on Monday with "The Wonder," in which Mr. James Wallack, Mr. Webster, and Mrs. Glover will appear for the occasion. This cannot fail to attract a crowded and fashionable audience.

MUSIC.

MR. BALFE'S CONCERT.—JENNY LIND.—The Concert in Exeter Hall, at which Jenny Lind volunteered her gratuitous assistance for the benefit of Mr. Balfé, in acknowledgment of his able and zealous services during her provincial engagements since the close of the last opera season, took place on Monday evening. The hall was completely filled. Many distinguished personages were present, among others the Duke of Wellington, who was greatly applauded on his entrance. Mdle. Lind was "the observed of all observers." Her first piece was the scene from the "Nozze di Figaro," containing the beautiful air, "Deh vieni, non tardar." This was the finest thing she sang, but it was not her most successful performance. Her next air, the famous "Casta Diva" from "Norma," evidently made a stronger impression. It was indeed a stream of the most enchanting melody, uttered in tones as soft and silvery as the beams of the planet to which this touching invocation is addressed. The trio for the voice and two flutes, from Meyerbeer's opera of "Vielka," concluded the first part of the concert. In this piece, the voice is literally converted into an instrument, and contends with the two flutes in a profusion of passages, divisions, roulades, and trills, blended and interwoven with each other with a complexity sufficient to puzzle a skilful instrumentalist; yet Jenny Lind not only eclipses the flute-players in clear, brilliant and articulate execution, and in the facility with which she reaches the highest regions of the scale, but in imperturbable steadiness of time, and in the precision with which every response and point of imitation is taken. In the second part of the concert, Jenny Lind sang, with Lablache, the well-known buffo duet, "Com pazzi-enza," in which a pupil goes through, to her master, a variety of exercises in singing; we have never heard it sung with such facility and grace as by Jenny Lind; and she does it, too, with delightful naïveté and archness. She concluded by singing a new English ballad, composed for her by Balfé, called "The Lonely Rose," a pretty trifle, to which she gave great interest by her elegant and expressive performance, and especially by her beautiful delivery of the words. It is almost unnecessary to say that her performances were received with enthusiasm which went on *crescendo* during the evening. There was a good orchestra, which played two of Mr. Balfé's overtures, and accompanied most of the vocal pieces. The other performers, besides those already named, were Sig. Belletti, Mdle. Vera, Miss Bassano, Miss Durlacher, and Mr. F. Lablache.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord J. Russell has been elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, in the room of Viscount Melbourne.

The emigrant ship *Atlantic*, Captain Ross, which sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on Friday, the 12th ult., has been run on shore near Ardrossan and gone to pieces. The *Atlantic* had no less than 400 emigrants on board, and, considering the tempestuous weather through which she passed prior to the accident, it is somewhat wonderful that no lives were lost.

The original floor of the ancient refectory at Durham has been discovered. About a foot and a half below the joists was a uniform surface of rubbish, on removing a portion of which, to the depth of about three feet, the workmen struck upon the floor of the ancient refectory. It is composed of plain red encaustic tiles, about ten inches square, and of much rougher composition than is now deemed requisite.

The two concerts at which Mlle. Jenny Lind assisted during last week in Norwich produced the sum of £1859 11s., and above £1250 will remain for the charities when all the expenses are paid. This will make an aggregate of more than £12,000 contributed to charitable purposes through the agency of Jenny Lind within the last two months.

Professor Mulder, so well known by his discovery of proteine (a much controverted substance), has just fulminated a solemn condemnation of the potato. "As an article of food," says the learned chemist, "this tuber is not nourishing, and is the cause of the moral and physical degradation of the nations who make use of it," &c.

An "ancient mariner" died on Jan. 21 in Coburg-street, Plymouth, Thomas Malcom Temple, Esq., Master, Royal Navy, aged eighty. He was the oldest Master on the active list, and was constantly employed nearly the whole of the war.

A daughter of the Postmaster at Carmarthen has been committed for trial for stealing money letters. The members of her family are relieved from all suspicion of any guilty knowledge of the crime of the prisoner.

The ancient stone bridge at Inverness has been destroyed by an overflow of water coming down from Lochness. The west side of the town has been much flooded, and most of the poorer population will suffer considerably.

The White Conduit House at Pentonville, with its large room and pleasure-grounds, is about to be demolished, to make way for a new street. The work of demolition commenced last week.

The Austrian army at present amounts to 500,000 men—358,122 infantry, 64,524 cavalry, 31,815 artillery, 40,000 wagon train (for the conveyance of baggage, forage, &c.), and 5539 marines and sailors. It is said that by next March it will be 700,000 strong, and that a great part of the recruits are to be "conscripted" in Hungary and Italy.

Lieutenant-General Caffarelli, former aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, Minister of War for the kingdom of Italy, and Peer of France after 1830, died at Leschelle, in the department of the Aisne, on the 23rd inst., in the 83rd year of his age. General Caffarelli commanded a division of the French army at Austerlitz, and was the brother of Maximilian Caffarelli, who was killed at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre.

In the list of the names and residences of persons who have given notice of their intention to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench on the last day of Hilary Term for renewal of their certificates as attorneys of that court, appears the name of William Henry Barber, described as of Howard-street, Strand, who has lately returned from transportation on a "free pardon!" his innocence having been clearly established.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from Captain W. H. Prynne, £1 1s., "being the amount of duty on brandy drunk by 10 joiners during the passage of his vessel from London to Gravesend." The amount will be paid into the Exchequer.

There is no foundation for the report which has appeared in several papers, to the effect that some communication had taken place between the ex-King Louis Philippe and the President of the French Republic, with respect to the conditional return of the ex-Royal family to France.

It is the intention of the Government to place the palace of the Prince of Orange at the disposal of the diplomatists who are to take part at conferences at Brussels for the settlement of the Italian question, and preparations have been commenced within the last few days. By desire of the Minister of Finance, part of the wings of this palace has been furnished with the furniture borrowed from the Palace of Terouren. It does not appear that Austria has yet officially nominated her representative.

Two Bremen vessels, the *Argonaut* and the *Dorothea*, were wrecked during the week on the cliffs of Heligoland. The entire freight of both vessels is lost, but the crews were saved.

At the weekly board of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, on Friday se'night, a special meeting was appointed to determine upon the form of tablet to be placed in the vestibule of the charity, in commemoration of the generous services of Mlle. Jenny Lind, on the 28th of December last, in aid of the funds of this charity. The accounts have been audited, and it appears that the gross receipts of the concert amounted to £1298 8s. 6d., the expenses to £227 17s. 3d., leaving a balance in favour of the hospital of £1070 11s. 3d.

Several meetings to promote the peace movement have recently been held in Yorkshire, at which Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other gentlemen, have urged upon large audiences the desirability of dispensing with standing armies, and of settling all national disputes without reference to the sword.

The town of Sunderland is blessed with the possession of a "Model Water Company." It supplies 400 poor families, gratis, with service pipes and water taps in their houses, and with an unlimited supply of water at the rate of one penny per week.

Tuesday last was the two hundredth anniversary of the decapitation of Charles I. at Whitehall.

According to the official report from the invalid *dépôt* at Chatham, 3038 invalids joined during the last year; 74 died up to the 1st of January, 1849, and 352 cases were to be disposed of.

The difference of the amount of poor-rates levied in districts in Ireland is sometimes very great. For instance, at present, in the union of Listowell, in Kerry, the rates are 12s. in the pound, and in the union of Trim, county Meath, the average rating is 7d. in the pound. There are 14,000 paupers receiving out-door relief in the Listowell union, besides 2000 paupers now in the workhouse.

In consequence of the apprehension felt amongst the people about the security of savings' banks in Ireland, the directors of the National Bank of Ireland have resolved to take deposits as low as 10s.

Such was the boisterous and unpropitious state of the weather for shipping at the close of last week, that no less than nine or ten of the coal trading vessels which left Whitehaven Harbour on Saturday for Dublin, were obliged to retrace their course back again to that port on the following day, there to await with patience, and to be thankful for their safety.

A fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, occurred at Huntingdon, on Thursday se'night, by which the premises of Mr. Jenkins, of the George Hotel, were very seriously damaged.

On Earl de Grey's property, near Ripon, a gamekeeper, named Harrison, who had gone out about 4 p.m. on the previous day unarmed, for the purpose of visiting some of the plantations in his keeping, was found on Friday morning se'night in a plantation at no great distance from his own house, shot through the heart—it is believed by poachers.

It is stated in the Irish papers that the question of endowing the Irish Catholic clergy will certainly be brought before Parliament in the middle of next session by Mr. Keogh, the Conservative and Catholic M.P. for Athlone.

The *Charles Brownell*, arrived at Liverpool from Valparaiso, has brought gold bars to the value of £15,000, which had been received at that port from California.

The present Baron Auckland (the Earldom being extinct) will be the first Bishop of Sodor and Man who has ever sat in the House of Peers.

In 1831 the value of insured property was something above £326,000,000. In 1841 it amounted to £682,000,000, being about an increase of 30 per cent. in 10 years; and since then it has increased in equal proportion.

The importation into Dublin this week of fresh American pork has startled some of the Irish graziers. Mr. Smith, a Dublin provision merchant, has been the importer of fifty pigs packed in ice, and they were perfectly sweet and fresh.

An unlicensed theatre in Maiden-lane, King's Cross, was attacked by the police on Tuesday night, and eleven of the actors and actresses taken into custody.

The head-mastership of Huddersfield College has been conferred on W. J. Read, Esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The son of a reverend gentleman living in Brighton, having purchased pickaxes, spades, and other tools, has left Brighton for the purpose of seeking his fortune in the gold mines of California. Another of the reverend gentleman's sons has emigrated to Australia.

The contract for the construction and completion of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company's Docks at Jarrow was let at York on Monday, and obtained by Mr. Leather, of Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds. We understand that Mr. Leather's tender was something below £140,000.

On Thursday, last week, the Rev. Mr. Farwell, Rector of St. Martin's, Loce, Cornwall, went with his two sons to a pond, a short distance from his house, the elder son having a gun loaded with swanshot. A coat made its appearance in the pond, when the son fired at it, not observing that his father was on the opposite side, when a shot struck him on the cheek, just below the right eye, where it remains embedded. Hopes are entertained that the shot may be abstracted safely.

The quantity of coal brought down the Severn and Wye Railways, and shipped at the Lydney docks last month, was 14,463 tons, long weight.

A general meeting of the Proprietors of the Liverpool 'Change buildings was held on Monday, when a dividend of £8 10s. was declared.

Lord Viscount Molesworth has appointed the Rev. C. R. de Haviland, M.A., Incumbent of Downside, near Bath, to be his Lordship's domestic chaplain.

Lord Palmerston has attached Mr. Wolf, son of the Rev. Dr. Wolf, to the regular staff of clerks employed at the Foreign-office, that gentleman having previously been assistant to the head clerk.

The King of Prussia has just conferred on M. Guizot, member of the French Academy, the order of merit for the arts and sciences.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

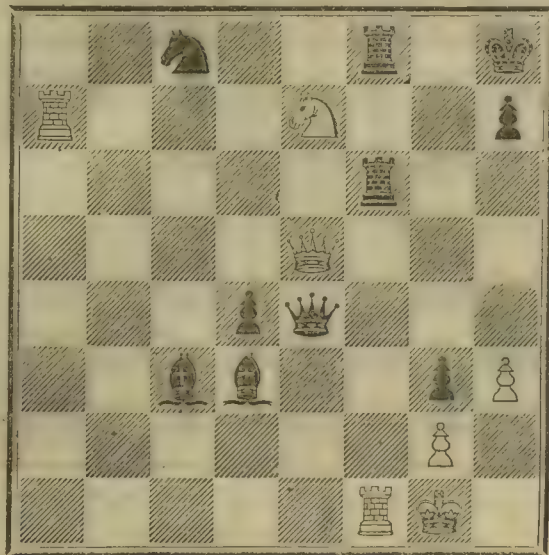
"Woodstockiensis."—Better than some of the last, but still below the standard.
 "J. R. E."—Very pretty. It shall have an early place.
 "G. S."—Douglas.—There is no corrected edition of the book mentioned, although it is certainly called for, since the original is replete with errors, clerical and typographical. Thanks for the little Enigma, which, although not difficult, is ingenious.
 "J. C."—Penzance.—It is not possible for Black to prolong the mate beyond six moves in Problem No. 259, if White play properly. See our solution.
 "J. B."—We believe there is a Chess Club in Birmingham, which assembles at the Albion Hotel twice or thrice a week.
 "Julius Cæsar."—The King is not restricted to moving merely when he is checked or takes a piece. Get some elementary work on the game.
 "Ludus Latrunculorum."—The Bishop and Knight are about of equal value, but the worth of either is so much dependant on the circumstances in which they have to act, that it is quite impossible to determine accurately which is the superior piece. At the beginning of a game the Bishop is, perhaps, the stronger; while, at the end, many players prefer a Knight.
 "Darius."—At an expense of space which we could very ill afford, we gave you a solution with variations of the Enigma mentioned. That surely ought to have sufficed. The other two solutions shall appear next week.
 "A Young Chess-Player."—We have no space to give you the information asked for, but it is easily attainable. Why do you not get Bohn's "Chess-Player's Handbook," or some other elementary work on the game?
 "Palette."—The three Chess-Engravings you mention, namely, "The Grand Match between England and France," and Frank Stone's "Impending Mate" and "Mated," can be got, we should suppose, of any Printseller. 2. The Portrait of "Philidor," by Zoffani, has not, that we are aware of, been engraved; but a very good likeness of him appeared in *Le Palamède*, two or three years back.
 "F. G."—Games between Mr. Staunton and Captain Kennedy, if possible, next week.
 "Juba." "S. T. R."—The little Chess Tournament, at the Divan in the Strand, has commenced under very promising auspices, and we trust its success will have the good effect of stimulating other institutions for the practice of Chess to bring their best men together in a similar passage of arms. By a sort of "Sweepstakes," sufficient money has been raised to give three small prizes, for which there were twelve competitors, all habited of the Divan: viz. Messrs. Bird, Buckle, Finch, Flower, Love, G. Medley, J. Medley, Simonds, Smith, Tuckett, Williams, and Wyse. These having been paired by lot, played together last week, and the six winners have again cast lots, and are pitted thus:—Buckle v. Williams, Tuckett v. J. Medley, and G. Medley v. Love. We look forward with some interest to the result of the final struggle, and shall be enabled, doubtless, in our next, to give the names of the three successful players.
 "Masa."—It shall be definitely reported on next week.
 "Alpha."—We have already published the solution of No. 232, by Mr. Müllerstrom. Try the Enigma 401 once more, if you then fail we will give the solution.
 "Igoranus."—Get some modern Treatise on the game. Philidor's work was serviceable in his time, but it is pretty well obsolete now.
 "L. N."—We have not yet seen the 1st Number of the New Series of "Le Palamède," and doubt if it has yet appeared. You must have the goodness to write out the position you wish solved.
 "T. H. P."—You are quite mistaken in supposing the solution of Problem No. 261 to be imperfect. The two moves you suggest for Black would be of no avail. Look at the position again.
 "A. J. H."—It is thanked; but Problems so fettered by restrictions, however ingenious, are not suited to our paper.
 "W. L."—It shall be examined.
 Solutions by "F. G. R.," "J. B.," "Spectator," and "Argus," are correct.

PROBLEM NO. 262.—The beauty and difficulty of this position are greatly enhanced by placing the White Pawn (as Mr. Harwitz informs us he intended it) on the White King's 7th, instead of Queen's 7th square. Recommending this alteration, we shall withhold the Solution till our next Number.

PROBLEM NO. 263.

This beautiful little stratagem is the invention of Mr. HARRWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

SMART AFFAIR BETWEEN TWO NEW YORKIANS.

(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q 5th (d)	P to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Q takes Q Kt P (e)	P takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	16. Q takes R	P takes P (ch)
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	17. K to B 2d (f)	Q to R 5th (ch)
5. P to Q 4th	K B to Kt 2d	18. K to K 2d	B to Kt 5th (ch)
6. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	19. K to Q 2d	Q to K B 7th (ch)
7. P to K 5th	P takes P	20. K to Q B sq	P takes R "Queens"
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq		(ch)
9. P takes P	B to Q 2d	21. Q takes Q	R to K B 6th
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q to R 4th	22. Q to K sq	B to Q 2d
11. Q B to Q 2d (a)	Kt to K 2d	23. B to Q 3d	Q takes R P
12. Q B to B 3d (b)	K R to K sq (e)	24. P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to B 3d
13. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt	25. K to Kt 2d	Kt takes K P

Black wins.

(Notes by Mr. Stanley, of New York.)

(a) This move was first introduced by Mr. Schulten, of the New York Chess Club, in a match played with Mr. Stanley, and has excited much attention in the Chess World.
 (b) With reference to this move Mr. Staunton writes (see "Chess-Player's Handbook," lately published in London):—"It is this after move of 12. Q B to 3, which gives such weight to the preliminary play of 11. Q B to 2." We were one of the same opinion ourselves, but have long ago arrived at the conclusion that White should now lose the game like "falling off a log."
 (c) We are glad to perceive that our Correspondent has been studying the "Handbook" already alluded to. This is the defence therein given; it is, however, by no means, the correct one. In place of it, Mr. N. should advance K Kt P one, and proceed inconspicuously to knock his assailant into a cocked hat.
 (d) Up to this period, the moves on either side have been precisely as laid down in the "Handbook."
 (e) This move, and some of those following, are inconsiderately played by Mr. R.
 (f) Should he take P with either K or Q, he would lose the latter piece in exchange for a mere Bishop.
 (g) More decisive play than to take R, although he might do so and check at the same time; the terminating moves are neatly played by Mr. N.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 410.—By Mr. J. B. K., of Glasgow.

White: K at his Kt 3d, R at K 3d, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K R 5th, K B 4th, and Q 3d.
 Black: K at his B 3d, Ps at K R 2d, K B 2d and Q 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 411.—By an Amateur of India.

White: K at R 5th, Q at K R 7th, Rs at Q 8th and K B 5th, Bs at Q R 7th and K Kt 8th, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at Q B 3d and Q R 4th.
 Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K R 6th, K at R sq, Bs at Q 3d and 6th. Kt at K B 3d, Ps at K 3d and 4th, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 412.—By an Amateur of Lille.

White: K at K R 3d, Bs at K R 5th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 3d.
 Black: K at K B 8th, Ps at K B 7th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

PRINCE ALBERT v. STRANGE.—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PUBLICATION OF A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.—This motion to dissolve an injunction granted, and afterwards continued by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, was opened on Friday se'night, and the arguments were continued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, when they were at last brought to a close. As the case has been so recently before the public, it is only necessary to state that the injunction was granted on the 20th of October, upon the original bill of his Royal Highness supported by four affidavits made by himself, the Hon. Mr. Anson, and a Mr. White. The terms of that injunction were in substance to restrain the defendant Strange, who is a bookseller and publisher, from exhibiting to the public, as he proposed, a collection of etchings (63 or 64 in all), purporting to be the works of the Queen and of the Prince, and alleged in the bill to have been surreptitiously obtained by the defendant, and also to restrain him from publishing a descriptive catalogue of the same. The bill was afterwards amended by making a Mr. Judge a party defendant, and introducing allegations into the bill to the effect that the etchings had been improperly procured by him from one Middleton, who was in the employment of Mr. Brown, a printer in Windsor, employed by her Majesty and the Prince to print off copies of the etchings, or engravings made from them. The bill, as amended, stated that the etchings were sent to Mr. Brown and returned, but except on that occasion they were always kept in the private possession of her Majesty at the palace. Several copies of some of the engravings were given to the private friends of her Majesty and of the Prince. The defendant Strange put in his answer to the amended bill in December, and a motion was made on his behalf on the 13th of that month to dissolve so much of the injunction as restrained him from publishing the descriptive catalogue. In deference to her Majesty's and the Prince's wishes he submitted to the other parts of the injunction. The Vice-Chancellor refused the motion, and continued the injunction in its full extent as first granted. The present motion was an appeal from that judgment, and was confined to the partial dissolution of the past injunction, that is, the restraint on the publication of the descriptive catalogue. The motion was made on behalf of the defendant Strange only. At the close of the arguments on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor said he would give his judgment on the first day of the sittings after term (the 8th instant).

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

IN RE W. H. BARBER.—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins applied for an order to be directed to the Registrar, to show if there existed any cause why Mr. W. Barber should not be entitled to his certificate. Mr. Barber's affidavit set forth that he had been articled and duly served his time to Mr. Lowndes, of Tunbridge; that he was admitted an attorney in Easter Term, 1836, and continued to practise up to the 9th of December, 1843, when he was apprehended on a charge of forgery; that he was tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in 1844, and since that time he had never taken out his certificate; that on the 3d of November, 1848, he received her Majesty's most gracious pardon; and on the 10th of the same month a full and free pardon, with liberty to return to England. The affidavit then went on to state that Mr. Barber denied all guilty knowledge and participation in the crime upon which he had been found guilty. He now sought to be re-admitted, to be enabled to obtain a livelihood.—Sir F. Thesiger, who was instructed to oppose the application, said it was necessary that some further inquiries into the character of Mr. Barber should be made before he was admitted.—Lord Denman inquired if there could be any objection to such a proposal?—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins replied that Mr. Barber was anxious for a full and searching investigation, for the more his case was gone into the clearer would his conscience appear; at the same time, he hoped it would be done at once, as Mr. Barber was now depending on his friends for the means of support.—Lord Denman: The inquiry must proceed immediately.—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins wished to know who were to make the inquiries?—Lord Denman: It will be made by one of the Masters of the Court.—It was then arranged that the application should be renewed at the commencement of next term.

BAIL COURT.

THE TOOTING CASE.—On Tuesday the Court granted the application to admit Drouet to bail, the amount required being, the defendant himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, or four sureties in £50 each. Drouet accordingly, with his four sureties, entered into the required recognisance.

IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—On Thursday (last week) an application to admit Mr. Duffy to bail was made to the Queen's Bench. The application was grounded upon an affidavit embracing two points: the one was a matter of law, arising on the construction of the Habeas Corpus Act; the other was, whether, in the exercise of the discretion of the Court, the party should not be admitted to bail on the facts. The affidavit recited all the very tedious proceedings in the case, and concluded with a certificate, signed by Dr. Graves, by which that eminent physician stated that he had visited Mr. Duffy, whose health was much impaired by confinement, want of exercise, &c., and that a change of air was absolutely necessary towards restoring the prisoner to convalescence. The Court refused the application.

WINTER EMIGRATION.—In all parts of the country farmers are still emigrating in considerable numbers. The *Anglo-Celt* has the following account from the northern county of Cavan:—"Emigration is proceeding at a rapid rate in this county. Some days ago ten families left the small village of Redhills for the United States. You could scarcely travel a mile on any of our leading roads but you would meet two or three car-loads of people all eager to escape from the land of their birth, to push their fortunes in Transatlantic climes. If emigration proceed at this rate, we shall not have hands enough to till the ground. Those who are going are our able-bodied and moneyed labourers."

INTOLERANCE OF A SCOTCH MILITARY OFFICER.—A week or two back, a subaltern named Dunbar, a native of Scotland, who was in command of a detachment of the 66th Regiment, during Divine Service at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Newcastle, suddenly stood up, while the Rev. Mr. Coll, the officiating priest, was preaching, and in a manner insulting to the clergyman and his congregation, ordered the soldiers out of the place of worship. The clergyman, unconscious of having given any cause in his sermon for such inexcusable conduct on the part of the officer, sent a written complaint to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, accompanied with a sketch of his sermon, shewing its inoffensiveness to any person. An inquiry into the case was immediately ordered, and the following result has been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Coll, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*:—

"Newcastle, Jan. 28, 1840.

"My dear Sir,—On yesterday, at five o'clock, I had the honour of a visit from Colonel Fox, the quartermaster-general of the Limerick district, who said he came by Sir Edward Blakeney's order, to inform me of his decision on my recent appeal to him respecting the conduct of Ensign Dunbar, of the 66th. He then proceeded to read, in the presence of Mr. Gordon, the officer who accompanied him, and both my coadjutors, the official communication he had received; the substance of which was, that Sir Edward concurred in the opinion expressed by Colonel Cox, in his previous report, that, as Dean Coll did not speak upon any political subject, Mr. Dunbar 'was wrong' in removing the men from the chapel—that he was sorry the congregation had been alarmed, and Divine Service interrupted by that proceeding—that he directed Colonel Cox to caution Mr. Dunbar, 'an officer of one year's standing,' against such conduct in future. When Colonel Cox had finished reading the official document, he said, 'Mr. Dunbar is now very sorry for the occurrence, I assure you, sir.' I trust this contrition will prove as enduring as I believe it to be sincere; and remain, dear sir, with sincere respect, yours,

"THOMAS COLL."

INCENDIARISM.—Incendiarism still continues in the north. Within two miles of Belfast the criminal disturbers have been doing their work of mischief in the open day. A public meeting was held in Belfast on Thursday week, the Mayor in the chair, and strong resolutions were passed. The stacks of a Captain Garner were a few days back fired, and damaged to the amount of £50.

THE ROMANTIC REPUSE OF INCENDIARIES, NEAR BELFAST.—It appears that the "heroism" of Miss McVeigh was an elaborately contrived fiction. A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* (who is corroborated by the Belfast papers) says:—"Miss Grace McVeigh's laurels have been torn down. It was satisfactorily proved before the magistrate on Friday se'night, that she had been in Belfast on the day preceding the night that she made such courageous work; that she was in several butchers' shops trying to get a bottle of blood; that she got one at length from a very decent man, of the name of John Hamill, who, as well as his daughter, and a boy about 16 years of age, have all identified Miss Grace as the person who came for the blood, and took it with her. The cap that was found as having belonged to the man who was shot, has also been identified by a person in the old clothes trade as the one which he sold to Miss McVeigh on the same day that she bought the blood; he has identified Miss McVeigh also. This young lady seems to have riddled with shot, to assist in making the story appear like truth."

HAMPTON COURT BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

This holiday railway is now completed, and was opened for traffic on Thursday. It is but a mile and a half in length, and branches from off the South-Western line, thirteen miles from the metropolis, or a mile beyond the Kingston station. It consists nearly of one continuous line of embankment, eighteen feet in height, graduating from the main line until it crosses the river Mole, and reaches level ground close to the foot of Hampton Bridge.

Our view shows the Hampton Station, a not unpicturesque structure in the old English style, of deep red brick, with stone dressings. Thence across the bridge to the palace is less than five minutes' walk; so that, notwithstanding several stoppages, you may reach Hampton-Court from the Waterloo station in less than three-quarters of an hour.

This new branch is expected to be a lucrative addition to the main line, since it appears, from the Government returns, that 178,000 persons annually visit Hampton-court Palace. There are to be five trains a day from the Waterloo Station, and an equal number back, including one Parliamentary or penny-a-mile train.

Apart from this convenience, the scenery of this short branch has some fine bits of landscape, with occasional glimpses of the river and the massive palace. Hence, we have speed and the enjoyment of pleasing country combined in it is new accommodation.



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES.

[This very interesting Picture is from the Miniature exquisitely painted by Thorburn; engraved by Ryall; and published by Hering and Remington, Regent-street, by whose permission it has been here copied. The Picture is a successful adaptation of the manner of middle-age art; and the Plate is dedicated, by Special Permission, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Sponsor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.]

The storms that shake from other brows the crown,
Like fruit wind-scatter'd after sudden blight,
But give her diadem a new renown,
A firmer hold, a more resplendent light.
Each bosom, glowing with a patriot flame,
Becomes a fortress to defend her cause;
And all men's voices, at VICTORIA's name,
Add the heart's homage to the tongue's applause.

And while the gentle mother claims the meed
Of loving homage from her subject lands,—
Homage not forced, but free in word and deed,—
A bud of promise grows beneath her hands.
Upon his youthful head what hopes arise
From all the myriads of our towns and dales!
The artless cynosure of English eyes,
Treasure of English hearts—the PRINCE OF WALES.

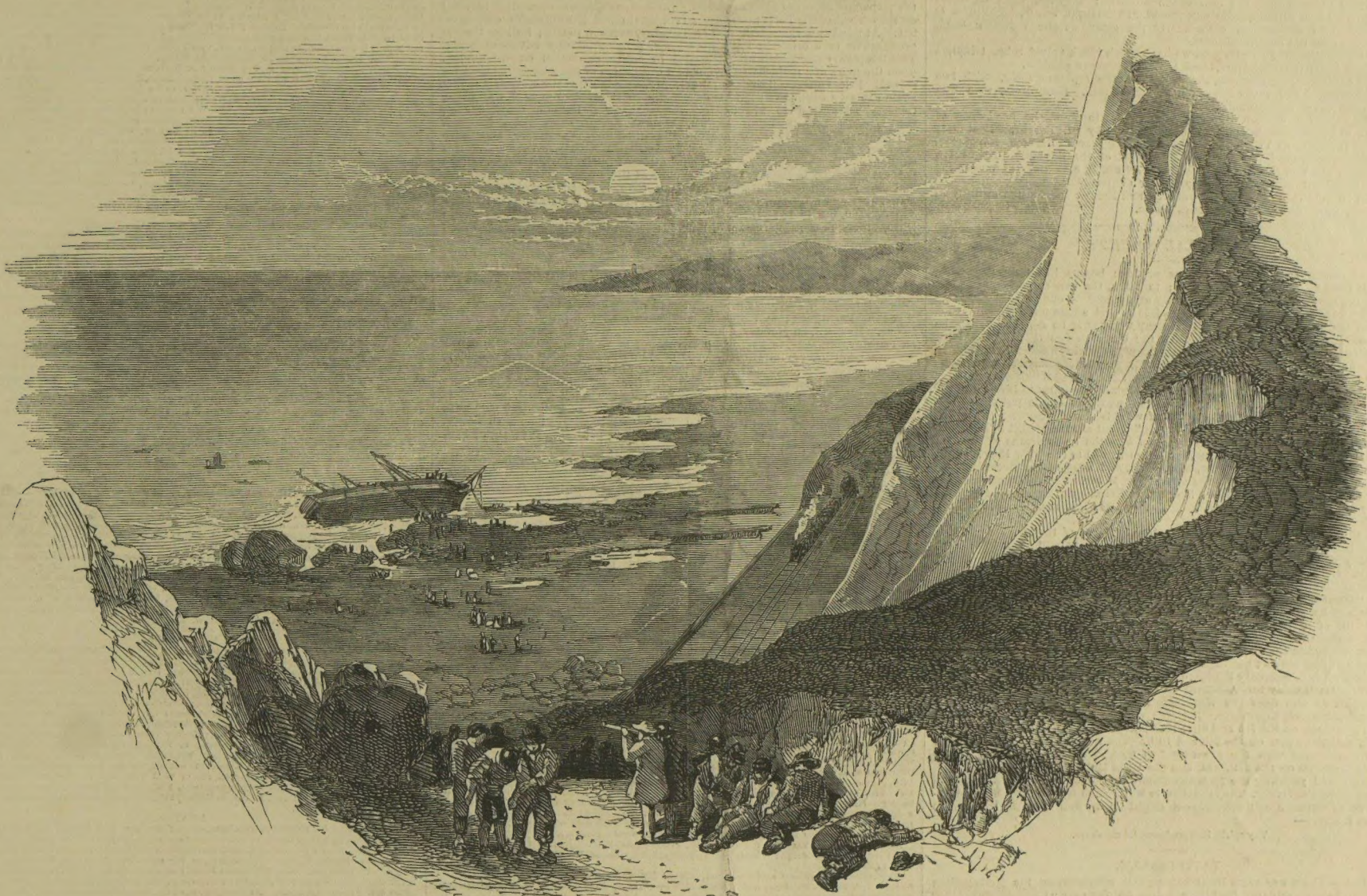
Who rules o'er slaves by force and tyranny,
May fall, though armies prop him on his throne,
Who rules by love a nation of the free,
Shall stand without them—safe, although alone.

So hast thou stood, Fair Monarch of the Isles!
So shalt thou stand! Long may thy gentle face
Wear, on unfurrow'd cheeks, those genial smiles—
The Queen's adornment and the Woman's grace.

Woman and Queen! The very words shall teach
Respect for her, who knows and proves so well
The duty, charm, and dignity of each,
And binds all hearts by Love's triumphant spell.
Long may her modest hand the Sceptre bear!
Long may the Crown adorn her brow serene!
And the glad nation breathe the grateful prayer—
God bless the Woman! Heaven preserve the Queen!—M.



THE HAMPTON COURT RAILWAY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



WRECK OF THE "TIGRESS," OFF THE ROUND-DOWN CLIFF, DOVER.

WRECK OF "THE TIGRESS."

On Sunday night week, the East Indiaman the *Tigress*, went on shore to the westward of the Shakespeare Cliff, Dover; in a few days she became a total wreck, and portions of her cargo strewed the beach as far as the South Foreland. The prospect of booty attracted hundreds of the lower orders, men, women, and children, to the shore, eager to possess themselves of floating pieces

of the wrecked ship, spices, cocoa-nuts, or anything else that came in their way, to make lawful prize; and, unfortunately, in one or two instances, despite the vigilance of the officers of customs and coast-guard boatmen, casks or puncheons of rum, which had been washed ashore, were stove in, and the contents carried off in the crowns of hats, in boots, or any available article at hand; and a disgusting scene of drunkenness ensued—men, women, and children lying on the beach, huddled together in the worst state of intoxication so that many of

them were nearly drowned by the rising of the tide, whilst others were rendered so insensible through the drink, that they were removed on shutters. It was reported during the past week that one or two persons were missing, and it is feared that they were not removed high enough up the beach to prevent their bodies being caught by the flow of the sea. This scene was likely to have been repeated within the last few days by another puncheon of rum coming ashore; but the coast-guard, arriving in time after it had been broached, succeeded in overturning it into the sea—a charitable rescue to many.

Our Artist has sketched the wrecked vessel, as she lay in front of the Round-down Cliff, close by the South-Eastern Railway.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FRIENDLY parties, private balls, and a few public *fêtes*, have at length enlivened the mysteries of fashion in Paris. Evening dress is of the most varied description: there are as many heavy materials worn as light ones, such as tulle or crape. The ornament for dresses of *moire antique*, damask, and satin consists still of lace: however, some satin dresses are trimmed with very open tulle; thus, a white satin dress is covered with five flounces of tulle, each edged with three rows of extremely narrow ribbon. Trimmings of tulle invariably ornament the bodices of these dresses; the sleeves are very small, covered with three frills of tulle. A pink satin dress, trimmed with seven little flounces of pink crape, is a charming *toilette de bal*, which is completed by a wreath of honeysuckle, pink and violet *de Parme*, placed at the summit.



HEAD DRESS OF THE PRINCESS DEMIDOFF.

A few Louis XIV. *toilettes* may be seen at splendid entertainments, where the fashion of the day consists of an assemblage of all the *modes de l'Empire*; and we can recommend a beautiful *toilette* of this kind, composed of a *coiffure* rather low behind, and the hair waved, projecting very much over the ears, ornamented on each side with a little feather, placed above the ears under the twist, and thus trimming the back of the head-dress. A *robe de moire antique* (a kind of silk stuff watered), sky blue, with white and blue shaded flowers, trimmed up the front with two rows of lace, *pointe d'Alençon*, separated by a little wreath of small ribbon buckles, *à la Louis XIV.*, that is to say, with little buckles of ribbon placed one just above the other, gradually diminished in size towards the top of the skirt. A *berthe* of two rows of lace, like that on the skirt, is caught up on the shoulders by the same little wreath of narrow ribbon quilling, which there terminates by a bow *à la Louis XIV.*

Dark ladies wear bright yellow satin dresses, which have an extraordinary effect: the skirts of these dresses are trimmed with a tulle flounce, edged with five little rolls of satin; and a second skirt of tulle falls nearly to the top of the flounce, trimmed, also, with five little rolls of satin. The double *berthe* is of tulle, edged with rows of satin. The bouquets for the bodice are always to match the flowers in the hair. With these bright yellow dresses is worn a mixture of red flowers, green oats, and a few light stalks of *sorrier rouge*.

The gloves are always worn short, with three buttons towards the top of the wrist. It is good taste to wear them without trimming, but then several bracelets are worn on each arm.

The bouquets for the hand do not diminish in size; the most remarkable are composed of a single kind of flower, interspersed with heath. Fans are also as indispensable of a ball as flowers.

For *toilettes de ville*, little garments tight to the figure are in vogue. They are

made of velvet or cashmere. The velvet dresses are trimmed with silk fringe; the dark cashmere may be trimmed with black silk or narrow velvet.

The new woollen laces, very open, like the ancient "grosse Anglerie," generally styled Spanish lace, are now much admired; they are worn on velvet cloaks. This lace will be properly adapted for shawls and scarfs, because it is both light and strong. It costs nearly the same as the imitation black lace, and it does not lose its stiffness.

In the accompanying illustrations we have a rich black velvet robe, trimmed with black lace; the head-dress, black lace and flower of volubilis.

In the accompanying costume, the robe is of white taffetas d'Italie, with two upes ornamented with *ruche à la vieille* in white satin. Head-dress, vine and grapes, the leaves of autumnal tint.

In the adjoining column is a portrait sketch to show the head-dress of Madame la Princesse Demidoff, at the ball given by M. Berger, Préfet de la Seine, at the Hôtel de Ville. This lady is the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, and cousin-german to Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic. About ten years since, she was married to the Prince Demidoff, a member of one of the richest families in Russia. The splendour of the head-dress worn by the Princess on the above occasion was very extraordinary: it consisted entirely of diamonds, upwards of a million francs' value.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the season advances, its various produce begins to be developed—in country, the rich beneficence of nature; in town, the rare contrivances of art. Among the novelties in the latter already announced is one of a very striking character. Of so peculiar a kind, indeed, is it, that a case has been submitted to one of the learned sergeants-at-law to say whether it be consistent with the crown and dignity of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. His opinion has been given—that, "so far as he can understand its objects," he has no hesitation in pronouncing it legal. This mystery, which Mr. Sergeant Wilkins only professes to comprehend "so far," is "a National Race Club and Sporting Athenæum," whereof a branch may be opened by every licensed victualler in his own house for his own connexion. Its objects are "avowedly to excite public interest in the sport of racing, and the promotion of what is termed sporting art, by the publication of portraits of British race-horses." What are the Medici to Florence, Rubens or Titian to times past, in comparison with the re-publicans of London (for so shall they be when they are themselves again) to the year 1849? With temples to the arts in every street, lane, court, and alley of the metropolis, we may look for the Muses among the arrivals at Mivart's: with Sporting Athenæums in thousands, it cannot be long before Kennington-common possesses a rival for the Elean Hippodrome. . . . "They fool me to the top of my bent!"

With the next week will commence the true business of the market in odds; because the acceptances for the great betting handicaps will then have been sufficiently canvassed, and profit will no longer be dealing with an unreal mockery. On the 7th and 9th—Wednesday and Friday—the four Steeple-Chases come off at Cheltenham. The 31st ult. was the day for declaring acceptances for the "Open Handicap," the "Free Handicap," and the "Free Hurdle Race;" the fourth stake does not close till Tuesday. With open weather, there can be little doubt of a first-rate meeting. Places like Cheltenham, the resorts of pleasure-seekers and pleasure-payers, are peculiarly situated to give éclat to such sports as still retain their recreative characteristics. You reach them with comfort, and you find comfort waiting to welcome your arrival.

The first week in February is especially rich in attractions for the patrons of the leash. On Monday the Ashdown Coursing Meeting at Lambourn, Berks, commences; as also does the Workington Spring and the Newmarket—the latter extending over three days. Dirleton Meeting will take place on the 6th and 7th; Baldoock on the 7th and 8th; Newcastle on the 8th; Alcester on the 8th and 9th, and Raynham on the 9th and 10th. The Alcester meeting above must not be confounded with the great tryst of that ilk at Waterloo, near Liverpool, which occurs on the 27th inst. and the 1st of March.

Coursing and yachting are foremost among the sports that are now borne on the flood of popular favour. They contrive to win golden opinions without the extrinsic aid of philanthropic schemes—it might be as well were the turf also to adopt as its motto—

Thy spirit, independence, let me share.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was some lively betting this afternoon on the Metropolitan Handicap, Loup-garon and Backbiter being all the race; Canezou was rather "tottery," and Luger suffered a serious decline. Nothing fresh in the Chester Cup betting, but a decided improvement in the Flying Dutchman, Nunnykirk, and Elthron for the Derby.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst Canezou	16 to 1 agst Backbiter	20 to 1 agst Luger
15 to 1 — Loup-garon	15 to 1 — Clarissa	30 to 1 — Executor (t)
16 to 1 — Flatcatcher		33 to 1 — Do-the-Boys (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
25 to 1 agst Blucher	40 to 1 agst Executor	50 to 1 agst Clermont
25 to 1 — Inheritor	40 to 1 — Farwell	60 to 1 — Rathmines
28 to 1 — Geraldine (t)	50 to 1 — Ballinadad	60 to 1 — Pelham
30 to 1 — The Tartar	50 to 1 — Peep-o'-day-Boy	66 to 1 — Dulcet
DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Nunnykirk	33 to 1 agst Elthron
7 to 1 — Tadmor	20 to 1 — Strongbow	40 to 1 — The Knout
12 to 1 — Honeycomb	20 to 1 — Ostrley	50 to 1 — Chatterer
	25 to 1 — Urie (t)	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
	66 to 1 agst colt out of Flambeau's dam.	

THURSDAY.—The interest of the business transacted this afternoon centred in Joe o'Sot and The Tartar for the Chester Cup, both of them having a powerful party, at a marked improvement. In all other respects the betting was dull and unimportant:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
9 to 1 agst Canezou	12 to 1 agst Luger	14 to 1 agst Loup-garon
25 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	27 to 1 agst Inheritor	50 to 1 agst Rathmines
25 to 1 — Geraldine	30 to 1 — Joe o'Sot (t)	50 to 1 — Clermont
25 to 1 — Blucher	50 to 1 — Halo	50 to 1 — Ballinadad
	1000 to 10 agst Importer.	
DERBY.		
13 to 3 agst Flying Dutchman	20 to 1 agst Strongbow	30 to 1 agst Elthron (t)
7 to 1 — Tadmor	20 to 1 — Nunnykirk	50 to 1 — Indus
	20 to 1 — Ostrley	66 to 1 — Flambeau's dam. (t)

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the week has been variable; the sky has been chiefly overcast; the usual change of temperature during the day has not taken place, a nocturnal increasing temperature having been frequent. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 50½°. Friday, the sky was less than one-half covered by cloud, the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 43½°. Saturday, the sky was partially covered with cloud till after noon, and overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 38½°; rain fell at night. Sunday, the sky was for the most part somewhat less than one-half covered by cloud; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 40½°. Monday, at the former part of the day the sky was overcast, and it was partially free from cloud at the latter part; the direction of the wind was W.N.W., and the average temperature of the air was 36½°; rain was falling during the morning. Tuesday, the sky was overcast; some flakes of snow fell in the morning, sleet and rain also fell during the day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 37°. Wednesday, the sky was nearly cloudless during the day; the direction of the wind was N.W., and the average temperature of the day was 38°, and that for the week ending this day was 40°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

	Jan. 25, the highest during the day was 52° deg., and the lowest was 48°	de
Thursday, Jan. 25,	50	37
Friday, Jan. 26,	50	37
Saturday, Jan. 27,	46	31
Sunday, Jan. 28,	43	37
Monday, Jan. 29,	42	31
Tuesday, Jan. 30,	46	28
Wednesday, Jan. 31,	46	29

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1849.

J. G.

EMIGRATION.—On Monday there were 550 emigrants in the *dépôt* at Plymouth waiting for the arrival of the following ships—the *Amagencie*, *Susannah*, *Agneria*, and *British Empire*. The *dépôt* was quite full with this number, and preparations were being made for the enlargement of the establishment, so as to accommodate 1200 persons. The *Pemberton*, Captain Richardson, sailed on Monday with 355 Irish females for Port Philip, under the care of Dr. Sullivan, a gentleman well known in the emigration department; and the *William Hyde* on the same day, for Port Adelaide and Port Philip. The *Stebonheath* was preparing to sail for Port Philip, with 300 emigrants on board. The next ship to sail is the *Imconstant*, Captain Collinton, with 206 emigrants for Port Philip. Mr. Parker, the late Poor-Law Commissioner, whose name was recently mentioned in connection with the Andover Union, embarked in the *William Hyde* for Port Philip.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCHYARD AGAIN.—Perhaps there is greater danger in opening the ground here for interment than in any other churchyard in or near the metropolis. The soil is a loose sand, like the sand of an hour-glass; it does not absorb the defunct remains, but they lie a dreadful compound, engendering malaria of direful effect. After rains, in hot weather, the evaporation is charged with effluvia as unbearable as a death chamber; add to which, the church is entirely lined with woollen cloth, and when the doors and windows are open, of necessity gets charged with this deleterious vapour. No time should be lost in covering over this pestiferous ground. It is a plague-spot, that the most valuable lives in the empire, during the sitting of Parliament, are exposed to; besides, it is surrounded by a large population, and overlooked by an hospital for the sick and maimed.—*The Builder*.

THE CHOLERA IN THE HOLBORN UNION.—Several fatal cases of cholera having occurred in this union, additional medical officers have been appointed to attend the paupers on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms of the disease. On Sunday morning, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Grainger, and Dr. Farre, attended at the workhouse, in Gray's Inn-lane, to decide upon the proper steps to be taken to check the spread of the malady. They expressed a very decided opinion that not more than 800 inmates should be permitted in the building at any one time. Various suggestions made by the medical officers were ordered to be carried into effect.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have fluctuated considerably during the week, agitated by the menacing aspect of affairs in Paris. On Monday Consols opened at 91½, but on the arrival of the Paris news prices receded to 90½, afterwards closing at 90½. At this price Consols opened on Tuesday, receded to 90½; but, as the apprehensions of a crisis in Paris grew less, prices gradually advanced to 91½. This temporary depression was succeeded by much animation on Wednesday, upon the news of a majority in favour of a dissolution of the Assembly being received. Prices advanced to 91½; but a large sale towards the close of the day again caused a decline to 91½. On Thursday considerable business was done, Consols advancing to 91½ 92 for the Account; but on the tenor of the Queen's speech being known, several heavy sales again flattened the market, and 91½ to 92 became the quotation. Exchequer Bills have been very gradually creeping up; and India Bonds have advanced about five shillings. The heavy stocks have now attained their relative value. Some flatness prevailed in the market at the close of the week, as the following list will show:—Reduced, 92 91½; Three per Cent. Consols, 92 91½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 92½; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 9 8 15-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, Expire Oct. 10, 1859, 8 11-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, Expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, Bonds, £1000, 47 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 50 pm; South Sea Stock, 101; Consols for Account, 92 91½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 24d., March, 42 40 pm—2d., June, 47 pm; £500, 24d., March, 41 pm—2d., June, 47 49 pm; Small, 24d., March, 41 45 pm—2d., June, 50 pm.

The Foreign Market has been animated; and the settling on Wednesday, although tolerably easy, was heavier than has been known for some time past. Mexican, Portuguese, and Spanish continue to be the principal speculative stocks. Mexican, on Monday, quoted 26, gradually receding to 24½; improving on Tuesday, however, to 25½, again advancing to 25½ after the close of the account. Portuguese improved from 27 to 27½ on Tuesday; but on Wednesday, after the advertisement of the part payment of the dividend, receded to 27. Spanish Five per Cents have been flat at 14, after quoting 14½; the Three per Cents remaining nearly stationary. Prices, when the week closed, were tolerably firm, at—Mexican Bonds, Account, 26½ 25½; Portuguese Bonds, 5 per Cent., 74; Spanish Bonds, Account, 15½ 15; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 3½; Spanish Bonds, 3 per Cent., 28; Belgian 2½ per Cent., 45; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 49½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 78½; Ditto, for the Account, 78½.

The settling in the Share Market disclosed a system of bearing that has recurred rather extensively upon its authors. So difficult were certain railway stocks to procure, that when delivery was called for, London and North-Western was purchased at 143; Great Western at 105; South-Western at 44½; and Midland at 99. The market at the close of the week continued animated; the advance in the month's prices bearing a treble proportion to that of Consols. At closing, rates were for Caledonian, 25½; Great Western, 103½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 22½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Leeds and Bradford, 101½; London and North-Western, 138; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Midland, 97½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 21; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 70; North British, 17½; Ditto, Thirds, 5; North Staffordshire, 11½; South-Eastern, Scrip, No. 4, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Extension No. 1 (Y. and N.), 22; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2 (New and B.), 21½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols fluctuated yesterday between 90½ to 91½, closing at the former quotation. Shares were a shade flatter, and the Foreign Market was not materially affected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat coastwise during the present week have been good, yet, as most of the cargoes were previously disposed of, the show of samples of that grain to-day was limited. The finest qualities were mostly disposed of, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of 1s per quarter, and the value of all other kinds was well supported. Upwards of 16,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. As the duty on that article is now only 1s per quarter, a large quantity was on offer this morning. Still, however, the holders refused to sell except at an improvement of from 1s to 2s per quarter. This has the effect of checking business. We have had an immense arrival of English barley. Maltsters sample it at full rate of duty, but finding and distilling sorts were a dull inquiry. Not less than 10,290 quarters of malt have come to hand. This large supply had the effect of causing a dull sale, at barely late rates. Oats sold without difficulty, at very full prices. All other kinds of grain, including flour, were a slow sale.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4510; barley, 11,020; oats, 8230. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1400. Foreign: wheat, 16,330; barley, 2350; oats, 2810. Flour, 4840 sacks; malt, 10,290 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 47s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto, white, 44s to 53s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malted ditto, 29s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 57s to 59s; brown ditto, 47s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 27s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangle, 33s to 35s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 33s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 29s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per bushel.

The Seed Market.—Canary and Spring tares are in good request, at very full prices. In other kinds of seeds scarcely any business is doing.

Limesed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s; hempseed, 40s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s; turps, 10s to 12s per bushel; English rapeseed, 27 to 30 per last of test quarts; limesed oil, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 per ton; canary, 85s to 90s per quarter. Foreign clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household loaf, 5d to 6d per 4½ lb loaf.

WEEKLY AVERAGE.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 30s 3d; peas, 32s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 2d; beans, 32s 3d; peas, 35s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Our market is quiet, notwithstanding the deliveries are good. In prices we have no change to notice.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are in good request, at an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Refined goods steady; at 48s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt for brown grocery; 50s for fair; and 51s to 52s for good.

Coffee.—Only a moderate business is doing in this market. Native Ceylon is quoted at 3d to 3½s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Very little is doing in any kind. Cleaned Patna is quoted at 16s to 18s 6d for good to fine; and Carolina, 20s to 25s per cwt.

Provisions.—Dutch butter moves off slowly, at a decline in the quotations of the most inferior qualities of from 1s to 2s per cwt. The best Friesland is selling at 98s to 100s, and the Holstein at 95s to 97s. Irish butter is in large supply, and steady demand, at 8s; fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. Ostrley butter is in large supply, and steady demand, at 8s; fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. The best prices for Scotch butter are 10s to 11s per cwt. Other qualities of butter in improved request. Prime Waterford, landed, 54s to 57s; heavy, 52s to 53s; Limerick, sizeable, 50s to 54s; and heavy, 50s per cwt. Irish hams steady, at 70s to 76s for prime.

Tallow.—Our market is extremely dull, and prices are still dropping. P Y C on the spot is selling at only 40s per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely any business is doing.

Oils.—The demand generally is in a sluggish state, at all prices. At present week's prices:—Lard, 52s to 53s; Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 13s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load.

Spirits.—Rum moves off heavily, at the late decline in prices. East India is quoted at 1s 3d per gallon for port. Brandy and corn spirits are quite a dear.

Wool.—The public sales will commence on the 7th inst. In the private contract market only a moderate business is doing, 2½ per cent may be considered fair.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very limited, the time of year considered. Prices range from 80s to 150s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is rather scantily supplied with the best new hops in pockets, the demand for them has become heavy, and last week's quotations are with difficulty supported. In all other kinds of hops so little is doing that prices are almost nominal.—*The Times*, Feb. 2, 1849.

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Potatoes.—The supplies are very limited, the time of year considered. Prices range from 80s to 150s per ton.

15th Light Dragoons: Surgeon J Marshall to be Surgeon, vice Monat.
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Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.
Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.
69, Gracechurch-street, London.

ADVANTAGEOUS TO LADIES requiring Silks for Walking or Evening Dresses.—BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgeware-road, respectfully invite an inspection of a very large lot of the above Goods, purchased under the most advantageous circumstances. The following will convey a slight idea as to character and cheapness.
Beautifully Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 6d to 1s 11d per yard, usual price 2s 3d to 2s 6d.
Elegant Black and White Silks, 2s 3d to 2s 11d per yard, usual price 3s 6d and 4s 9d.
All the latest shades in Glace Silks, 1s 6d to 2s 4d per yard, usual price 2s 9d and 3s 6d.
Black Silks, Satins, and Moires, at half the usual price.
Patterns sent free of charge.

N.B.—Gloves, Ribbons, Lace and Fancy Goods, for which this Establishment has gained such celebrity, now offers pre-eminent and exclusive advantages over many other houses at the West-End.
Beech and Berrall, 64, Edgeware-road.

ILLUMINATED GLASS COMPANY.
Important Discovery for the Improvement of Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Telescopes, &c.—By the new Illuminating process, perfecting the surfaces of glass and rendering it entirely transparent, an unrivalled brilliancy, clearness, and extended vision is imparted to telescopes, opera and spectacle glasses of every description, and in addition, the greatest relief is afforded to the eye in reading or writing. The process is applied at very moderate cost to glasses now in use.
Testimonials from eminent Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, naval officers, opticians, and others, may be seen at the Offices of the Company, where a printed list of testimonials, scale of charges, and other information may be obtained, or will be forwarded on application.
Illuminated Glass Company, 46, Moorgate-street, London.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.
LAUGH and SON, Manufacturers, 3 and 4, Goodge-street (established 1769), invite the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c. to an inspection of their large and magnificent collection of BRUSSELS, ROYAL VELVET, PILE, AXMINSTER, CARPET, PATENT, LAXEY, PATENT FELT, or VICTORIA CARPETING, and every other description of Carpeting, of British Manufacture, comprehending the most tasteful and elegant designs, the colours and quality of which can be warranted, being manufactured under their immediate inspection. The long patronage and experience they have had, their Establishment being exclusively for the sale of Carpeting, purchasers can ensure Carpets of permanent colours and durable qualities, and at the lowest possible prices.

CLOSE OF HOLIDAYS.—Now that the season of annual festivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools be reinstated by the busy throng of youthful aspirants, the personal comfort and attractions of whom become naturally an object with friends and relatives of great solicitude, ROWLAND'S MACAS-AR OIL, for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the Hair; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for improving the Skin and complexion, and removing Cutaneous Eruptions; and the ROWLAND'S OUDONTO, for beautifying the Teeth and preserving the Gums, are universally considered indispensable in the regular accompaniment of the decorative repository. The august patronage condescended by all the Sovereigns of Europe to these creative renovating specifics, and confirmation, by experience, of their infallible efficacy, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unpaired elsewhere. Beware of Spurious Imitations! Each Genuine Article has the words "ROWLAND'S" on the Wrapper.—Sold by Messrs. Rowland, 20, Hatton Garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING at 38, LUDGATE-HILL.

LADIES' ELASTIC BOOTS.—CHARLES L MARSHALL begs to direct the attention of Ladies to his ELASTIC SIDE-SPRING BOOTS, he having recently effected great improvements in their make. Price 10s. 6d. 207, 208, Oxford-street.

BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for WHITENING THE HANDS. 3s. 6d. 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and 42, Sloane-street.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE, the same as distilled for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Parfums, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition. Price 10s per case.—88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with shot; fish, with harpoons and line, &c.—Prices from 1s. upwards. Treasider, 6d.; per post, 8d.—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: Choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hampers, 1s. Brandies at 21s. and 34s. per Gallon. Pale High-Flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—25, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE NICOLL, a PATENT PALETOT for Changeable Weather (being convertible from a warm to a light overcoat), in appearance gentlemanly, and cost moderate. To be had in London only of the Patentes, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street; or 23, Cornhill.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Six Pounds of Sterling CONGOU TEA, in a tin case, carriage free to all parts of the kingdom, for 20s. Five Pounds of very superior quality and extraordinary strength, in a tin case, sent free, for 20s.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

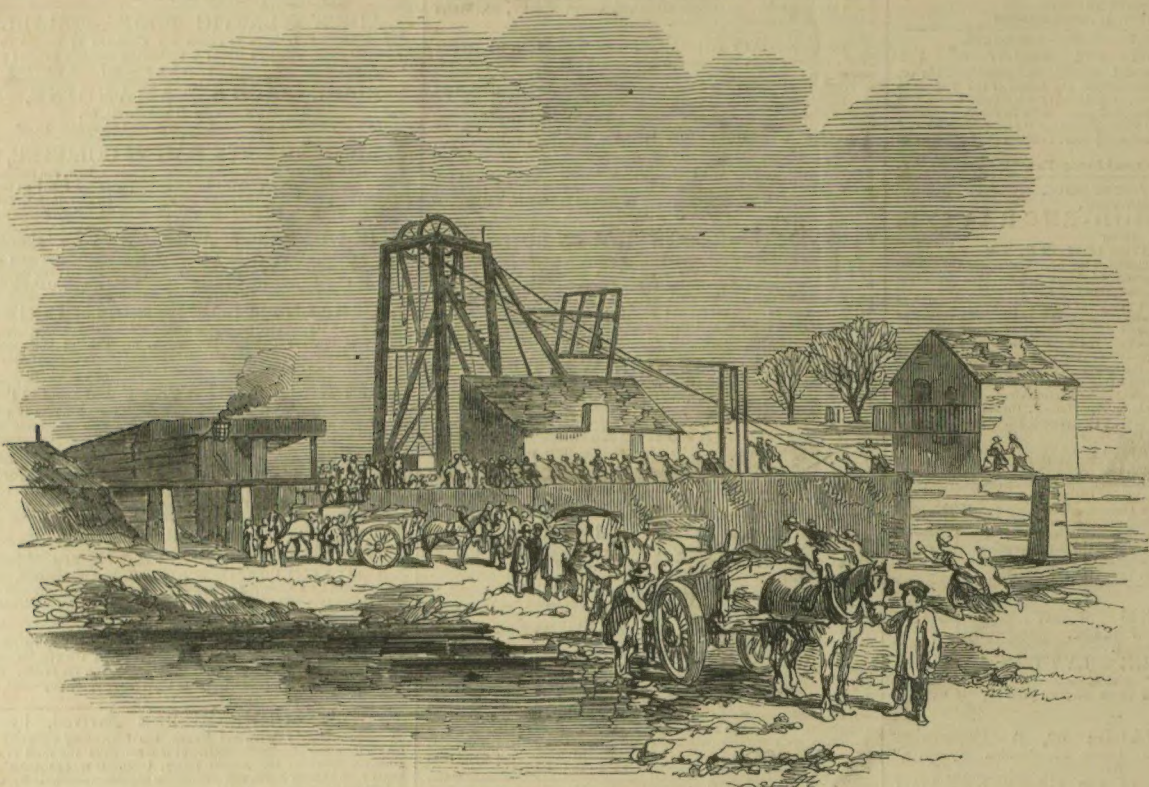
GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants of good characters will find it the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

"OH! How very Comfortable!" exclaim all who sit in the NEW MODERN EASY CHAIR. Quite an essential requisite. Prices, cushioned completely, 14s to 40s. JOHN INGRAM and SONS, Manufacturing Upholsters, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

PRIZE CHEESE.—Just Arrived, by the packet-ship Margaret Evans, the LARGEST CHEESE ever made, by many hundred pounds. It is made from the milk of Seven Graded Cows of the Austin Dairy, Ohio. It was exhibited at the great Fair at New York, and gained the highest premium. Its weight is 1474 lbs.: it may be called the Fromage Mountain.—Purchased by JOHN CHART, and may be seen at his Cheese and Bacon Warehouse, 20, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, City.

TO SMOKERS.—MULLEN'S J. J. M. CIGARS, in the Original Packets, of 24 each, at 5s., will be found equal, if not superior, in flavour, to any yet imported. Mullen's genuine Havana Tobacco, in 1, 2, and 4 oz. packets, at 5d. per oz., or 6s. per lb. Connoisseurs who appreciate the fragrance of a good cigar, with the comfort of a pipe, will find this a luxury.
Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, London.

DAVIES'S CANDLES. 5d. and 5½d. per lb.; Wax-wick Mould, 6½d.; Botic Wick, 1s; German, 1s 2d; Fine Wax, 1s 5d; Sperm, 1s 6d and 1s 7d; Transparent Wax, 1s 9d; Genuine Wax, 2s 1d; Composite, 8½d, 10d, and 10½d; Yellow Soap, 48s, 54s, and 60s per 112lb; Mottled, 60s and 64s; Windsor, 1s 4d per packet; Brown Windsor, 1s 9d; Rose, 2s; Sealing Wax, 4s 6d per lb. Argand, or Vegetable Oil, 4s per gallon; solar, 3s 3d; Sperm, 3s 3d. For Cash, at Davies's old-established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane.



SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE PIT, AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page 78.)

they resumed their praiseworthy efforts, and by about five o'clock sixteen of the sufferers had been extricated alive, and five dead. Amongst the most active in his efforts was a young man named Beaumont, in the employ of Messrs. Field, Cooper, and Co.

The work of recovering the bodies was continued without ceasing throughout Wednesday night. By eight o'clock on Thursday morning there had been recovered 58 dead and 27 alive. Of the latter, however, three died shortly after being rescued from the pit. Up to Thursday evening, when the last of the bodies was recovered, there were 74 dead, and 24 alive, making a total of 98, the whole of those who were missing. Of the 24 men who were then alive, all were burnt or injured, two or three of them so seriously that their lives were despaired of. One of them died during Thursday night, making the number of the killed 75. There were also in the pit eight horses, six of which were killed by the explosion.

On Friday, the Coroner of the district, Mr. Thomas Badger, opened the inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers at the Masons' Arms, Worsboro'-dale, before a highly respectable jury composed of 18 residents of the vicinity.

In consequence of the arrangements not being complete for conveying the jury to the places where the bodies were lying, two witnesses (William Broadhead, an engine tender, and James Armitage, a collier) were first examined.

The jury proceeded in an omnibus to the places where the deceased lay. So numerous and widely extended were they, that the surgeon, Mr. Ayr, stated that in his opinion this preliminary duty would occupy the whole of the day, and the greater part of next day (Saturday).

At the adjourned inquest on Saturday, it appeared, from the evidence of several of the survivors, that the ventilation of the pit has long notoriously been in a very bad state, the coal having been got very irregularly, and large holes left, in which accumulations of foul air were inevitable, no current ever reaching them. Other of the witnesses did not think any one was to blame. The inquest was then adjourned to Thursday week.

On Saturday afternoon, the greater part of the unfortunate sufferers were interred in five large graves in the churchyard at Worsboro'.

The wives and children of such of the deceased as were married are very numerous, and the whole district is filled with mourners. A subscription is about to be commenced for the bereaved, who, by this catastrophe, have, almost without exception, been plunged into the depths of destitution.

On Monday, Mr. Badger, the Coroner, forwarded a communication to Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, requesting that some steps might be taken, on the part of Government, to ascertain the cause of the above deplorable accident, with a view to the adoption of some means for preventing the recurrence of a similar calamity. On Wednesday, Mr. Badger received a reply from Sir George Grey, intimating that the necessary arrangements should forthwith be made, on the part of Government, for the attendance of some gentleman to assist in the investigation.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The frequent occurrence of calamitous accidents in coal-mines, and the recent disastrous and heart-rending explosion at Worsboro' Dale, induces me to solicit the favour of your inserting the accompanying Diagram of a Safety-Lamp, which I hope may be as safe and convenient in practice as it is in theory.

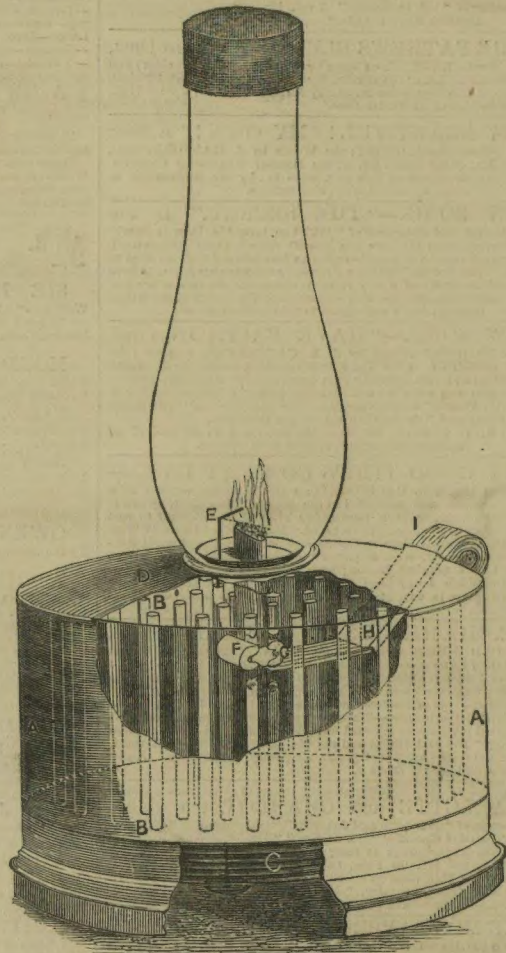
When we consider that the Safety-Lamps have now been in use for so many years, causing security in all cases where proper care is employed, although they may not be absolutely safe under unusual circumstances, their utility appears sufficiently sanctioned by experience to make them the subject of Legislative enactment. The evils complained of in the modifications of the Davy Lamp, are, that while they add to the security, they diminish so much the amount of light, as to render them practically useless.

Electricity has at various times, during the last ten years, been proposed as a means of lighting collieries; the electricity streaming between two charcoal points affords a light of much beauty, and is perfectly safe if completely surrounded by glass, but capable of igniting an explosive mixture, if exposed; but for the general working in the various ramifications of a coal mine, this light is not sufficiently portable, and is, besides, exceedingly inconvenient, uncertain, and costly.

From what has been stated, it appears, then, of the highest importance that a lamp should combine with the most certain safety and portability the quality of giving a good light for a certain number of hours without any exposure of the flame for the purpose of trimming, &c. A careful perusal of the following description and explanation of my invention will, I hope, prove that these qualities have been carefully studied, and exist in a much greater degree than in any Safety-Lamps employed to the present time.

I may preface the explanation by remarking that my first and chief object was to construct a lamp in such a way that no direct contact should exist between the flame and the surrounding air. I proposed, in the first instance, to feed the flame by passing the air through water by means of a clock-work arrangement; but this I found would be complicated and inconvenient. It then occurred to me that the air might be passed through small capillary copper tubes—the tubes passing through the lamp, are constantly surrounded with the cold oil; this is, indeed, the main feature in my lamp. The next point is the arrangement by which the wick may be lowered, or raised, or trimmed with facility, and without exposing the flame. A is the body of the lamp, constructed of tin, copper, or any other metal. Through the body of the lamp pass a number of capillary copper tubes, such as are used in the construction of Leslie's gas-burners. These tubes are soldered or brazed to the top and bottom, as shown at B B. The air, before it can get to the flame, must pass through the tubes. At the lower part of the lamp, and beneath the bottom, a number of diaphragms

of wire gauze are soldered. This is for additional safety, the air having to pass through them before it can pass through the tubes. Thus we have the combined protection of the small tubes surrounded by a cold liquid and the wire gauze. On the top of the lamp is soldered another plate, D, to which is attached the lamp glass. This plate, it will be seen, is slightly conical, and serves to direct the current of air on to the flame. The ascending current then passes up the chimney of the glass, the upper part of which only is covered and protected with wire gauze; the glass next the flame, unlike the Davy Lamp, offers no impediment whatever to the passage of the light. The glass, for additional safety, might be made in such a way as to contain water, so that in the case of the glass being broken at any time the water would immediately extinguish the flame. E is the trimmer, and consists of a piece of wire passing through the lamp, the extremity being bent at right angles. F and G are two small pressure rollers, by means of which the wick may be raised or depressed. The wick passes out of the lamp through a small tube, and is wound on to the reel I. This reel can at any time be replenished, and the new wick stitched to the end of that in use. Now we will suppose this lamp is lighted and in contact with fire damp: what would result? The explosive air, if it ignited, would continue to burn on the upper part of the capillary tubes so long as the current was allowed to pass through the body of the lamp; anything checking the current would cause it to descend a short distance into the cold tubes, when it would be extinguished. The next consideration is the proper



IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.

management of these lamps. I would suggest that every mine should have a department expressly for this purpose; and that each man, on going to his work in the morning, should have his lamp supplied to him ready trimmed; and that he should, on no consideration, be allowed to interfere with the lamp, excepting for the purpose of trimming; and that in the case of any derangement by accident, or any other cause, the lamp should be immediately conveyed to the manager.

I have endeavoured to explain the theory of my lamp with as much clearness as possible. Should any of your mechanical or scientific readers think my suggestion worthy of practical experiment, and require any further explanation, I shall be most happy to give it.

I have intruded greatly on your very valuable space, but I trust the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

W. L.



FUNERAL OF THE PITMEN IN WORSBORO' CHURCHYARD.